



**JHANSI.**

**Supplementary notes and statistics to**

**VOLUME XXIV**

**OF THE**

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of Agra and Oudh**



**COMPLIMENTARY**

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## Corrections to be made in the Gazetteer of Jhansi district.

Page 1, lines 4 and 5.—For “ that part . . . Bundelkhand ” read “ the Jhansi Division.”

Page 6, line 6.—Add after ‘ Puncchh, ’ and footnote, now in Jalaun district.

Page 10, line 5.—For ‘ thirty ’ read ‘ sixty ’.

Page 10, line 14.—For ‘ after a course miles ’ read “ after a course on the border of or through the district of nearly 140 miles.

Page 10, lines 20-22.—For ‘ and the cascade . . . spectacle,” read “ At Bandron 6 miles N. W. of Jakhora are the falls known as Karkarao. Here the Betwa cuts its way through a long dyke of volcanic rock, purple brown in colour and showing the normal prismatic structure. Except during the rains the whole river runs through a narrow gorge close to the Gwalior bank to a sort of cauldron perhaps twenty yards square out of which the water passes by two openings, the larger ten feet, the smaller three feet wide ; from these openings there is a fall of fifteen feet into a deep pool followed by another gorge. The falls face east ; and close to them is another passage, dry when the river is at its ordinary cold weather level, leading to another pool called the Baoli, over which is a natural arch.”

Page 10, last line.—Omit second ‘ o ’ in ‘ Oorchha ’.

(1) Page 11, line 2—Delete ‘ and ’

(2) Page 11, line 2.—After ‘ Lalitpur road ’ add ‘ and immediately below the weir at Dhukwan on the Babina Nathi Khara road.’

(3) Page 11, line 8.—After ‘ six inches ’ add “ and that flood appears to have been from one to two feet below the flood of 1869 which appears to be the highest of which there is any record”.

(4) Page 11, line 26.—After ‘ Hamirpur ’ insert “ and a causeway for the Jhansi-Nowgong road at Deori. It is dammed at Lachura where are the headworks of the Dhasan Canal, and at Pahari opposite Deori, to form a second storage reservoir for that Canal ’.

(5) Page 11, line 27.—For 'Ghat Lachura' read 'Rura'.

Page 11, lines 30-31.—For 'Near Madanpur' read 'some 20 miles N. N. W. of Saugor town'.

Page 11, line 33.—Delete "west".

Page 11, line 35.—For 'twenty' read 'forty'.

Page 12, line 6.—For 'Chaich' read 'Chench'.

Page 12, line 13.—For 'seventeen' read 'twenty-five'.

Page 12, line 16.—For 'It' read 'its'.

Page 12, line 31.—For 'Situating' read 'suited'.

Page 12, line 38.—For 'Kachneh' read 'Kachneo'.

Page 13, line 2.—Before 'Bijaipura' insert 'Bar, Jakhora.'

Page 13, line 17.—For 'is' read 'was'.

Page 13, line 18.—After 'important' add 'until the recent construction of the lakes at Garhmau and Siaori'.

Page 13, line 20.—After 'Haibatpura' add 'in pargana Garautha'.

Page 14, line 4.—For 'each' read 'the' and add after 'succession' 'as at Raksa in pargana Jhansi'.

Page 15, line 35.—For 'ravine' read 'rock'.

Page 18, line 35.—For '75' read '70'.

Page 19, line 2.—After 'property' add 'though the trees are still recorded as Government property'.

Page 20, line 24.—After 'Banda' insert † and add a foot note.

† The management of the Moth forests, consisting of 70 separate plots varying in area from one to 250 acres was transferred back to the Collector in 1908 and they are managed through the revenue staff and the zamindars of the villages within whose boundaries they lie. The zamindars being rightholders in these forests are bound legally to protect them.

Page 21, lines 3 and 4.—For 'and . . . rest by' read 'by Mr. Goudge, Assistant Settlement Officer, and defined in'.

Page 21, (2) line 5.—After 'Gazette' add "In certain villages, portions of whose lands had been acquired as reserved forests or which bordered on the area reserved, rights were recognized to a certain amount of free timber for agricultural purposes and to the grazing of a certain number of cattle at cheap rates. These rights were the subject of further discussion in 1908 when rates were fixed definitely limiting the

amount of timber allowed and the number of cattle permitted to graze at privileged rates. Finally in 1911, the rules were again revised and the lists of the villages entitled to privileges were again amended.

Under the existing rules the privileged villages are permitted to graze the number of cattle noted against each at the rate of three pies per cow, a buffalo counting as two cows while all other villages pay four annas per cow."

*Page 23, line 19.—For 'Sanyar' read 'Sainyar'.*

*Page 23, line 22.—Delete " Sold at auction . . . or ".*

*Page 24, line 18.—For 'nummularia' read 'nummularia'.*

*Page 24, line 25.—For ';' substitute '.'*

*Page 24, lines 26 and 27—Delete and insert " Recently the firm of Messrs. Abbott Brothers has imported stone cutting machinery and is beginning to quarry on a commercial scale. The granite is of excellent quality being reported better than that of Aberdeen, in fact it is so hard that the machinery used for cutting Aberdeen granite is found to be scarcely capable of dealing with it. But railway freights are so high that the Aberdeen stone can be landed at Bombay cheaper than that from Jhansi in spite of the fact that the cost at Jhansi is much lower than at Aberdeen. The Jhansi stone is being used for the headworks of the Upper Ganges Canal at Hardwar".*

*Page 24, line 31.—After 'Soapstone' add ' (steatite)'.*

*Page 25, line 4.—After 'Jhansi' insert :—Selenite has been found in a few places in the north of Garautha. Crystals are found scattered through a peculiar friable clay in the ravines of Gokal and Gonti. In Gokal it occurs in the Bira Nala and in Gonti along the Gararyao and Usraiti Nalas. The local name for selenite is usraith or harsonth while the clay in which it occurs is known as 'gajar mitti.' (For further details see records of Geological Survey XL.)*

*Page 25, line 10.—After 'Madaura' insert " All this sandstone is of the red variety.*

*Page 25, line 21.—After 'steatite' insert " known locally as "gora patthar".*

*Page 25, line 24.—For 'to' read 'as far as'.*



Page 25, line 32.—For “Four” read “very few, two or three being situated at Solda and one occasional working at Sonrai or Kurrat.”

Page 25, line 35.—After ‘forest’ insert. ‘The conditions of working used to be that for . . .’

Page 25, line 36.—For ‘is’ read ‘was’.

Page 25, line 37.—For ‘requires’ read ‘required’.

Page 25, line 38.—For ‘proviso’ read ‘provisos’.

Page 26, line 1.—For ‘are’ read ‘were’ and after ‘cut’ add ‘and that’ cutting was confined to an area of one square mile’.

Page 26, line 3.—After ‘time’ add ‘But the Forest Department has now raised the charges to Rs. 2 per annum for ore for one furnace, and 8 annas per acre for the right to cut certain kinds and sizes of trees from that area. This almost trebles the cost of production, and will probably finally kill the industry’.

Page 26, line 4.—For ‘like . . . thick’ read ‘of dried mud about four feet high and three feet in diameter’.

Page 26, line 35.—After ‘iron’ add ‘Iron ore has also been mined near Uldhana Khurd and near Amoda, both places in pargana Madaura. It was smelted in other places in the district, such as Nathi Khera and Jer (10 miles south of Barwasagar), the ore coming from Dhaurra in Orchha.

Page 27, line 20.—For “have never been worked” read “were never worked until the year 1909 when a firm called ‘The Jabalpur Prospecting Syndicate’ took out a licence to work them. The firm started operations early in 1912 and has discovered copper ore with indications of silver, and by 1913 had succeeded in extracting a few hundred weights of metallic copper.

Page 27, line 24.—Before “The only” insert “Until recently (see page 24,)” . . . and for ‘is’ read ‘was’.

Page 27, line 28.—Delete “generally . . . day” and add after ‘cartage’ in line 29 “generally used now, as it doubtless was then, for ordinary buildings, and very little carving is now done at all”.

Page 28, line 30.—For “Rs. 10 a head” read “Rs. 15 head when caught or killed anywhere outside the re-

found in the articles on the villages in which they are situated in the Directory."

*Page 62, line 28.*—After 'labourers' insert 'for one day each'.

*Page 62, line 30.*—After 'persons' insert 'for one day each'.

*Page 62, line 31.*—Omit 'persons' after '1,098,495'.

*Page 67, line 33.*—Omit "the effects of".

*Page 67, line 34.*—For "occurrences" read "visitations".

*Page 67, line 34.*—After "1895" read "which".

*Page 67, line 35.*—Delete "and have".

*Page 67, line 35.*—"After" caused "transpose" over very large areas".

*Page 67, line 36.*—After crops "which lasted for 20 years".

*Page 68, line 3.*—After 'tusal' add 'or.pala'.

*Page 69, line 5.*—After "upon them" add "In the decennial period, 1903—1912, the average price of wheat has been 11.62, of gram 16.66, of jwar 18.70 and of arhar 8.79 seers for a rupee."

*Page 69, line 6.*—After 'district' insert "On the night of January 31st, 1905, a very severe frost occurred which did enormous damage to the rabi of this as of most other districts of the provinces. This frost also did great damage to trees, thousands being killed or rendered 'stag headed' for many years. No such frost had occurred within living memory. Remissions of rabi revenue totalling Rs. 1,00,399 were granted."

*Page 69, line 29.*—After 'country' add 'There has been a very decided enhancement of wages during the years 1901—12, which is partly general and partly peculiar to Jhansi city and explained by the increase in the garrison; the general rise may be estimated as 25 per cent., while in Jhansi city it is fully 50 per cent.'

*Page 69, line 31.*—Delete from "the chief . . . to half" in line 9 of page 70, and substitute:—"There is a capacity measure which however varies considerably from place to place. Tables showing the chief local variations will be found in the appendix."

*Page 71, line 2.—For ' while in Jhansi proper . . . adoption ' read ' and their use is extending in Jhansi.'*

*Page 71, line 11.—For ' The copper . . . pice ' read ' the copper Gajashahi pice is used where the Gajashahi rupee is used.'*

*Page 72, line 9.—After ' currency ' add " though this is doubtful so long as these coins continue to be minted at Tikamgarh or their use not directly prohibited as appears to have been done in the western part of the district. It is a noteworthy fact that the Gajashahi coins have no currency in the Lalitpur Sub-division though that is much nearer their place of origin."*

*Page 72, line 13.—After " security " insert ' and where both are unexceptionable, loans may be advanced at as low a rate of interest as 9, or even 6 per cent.—The Land Alienation Act has had a considerable effect on advances on landed property.'*

*Page 73, lines 2-3.—Delete " has now " and insert " was ".*

*Page 73, line 4.—For " The average . . . growth " read " and in 1909 a seventh was started at Khiria Ubari, a Court of Wards village in pargana Madaura. The average sum advanced by the earlier institutions was Rs. 2,700 ; those at Lalitpur, Mahroni, and Nunaoli being the largest. But at the present time not one of these banks survives except that at Khiria, which is in a fair way to success. The district offers an excellent field for co-operative societies ; but the idea has in spite of efforts so far found little favour with the people. They can get easy credits with their bankers for all their needs, social and domestic as well as agricultural, and appear to be unwilling to exchange the somewhat rigid system of a society for the lax methods of the bania, although the interest realised by the latter is so much higher."*

*Page 74, line 4.—For " was found to be " read " soon became ".*

*Page 75, line 5.—After " oilseeds " insert " With the steady increase in wheat cultivation during the last few years the imports of this grain have declined and there has been some export, Mau, Chirgaon, Moth and Lalitpur being the chief stations from which exports of wheat take place ".*

*Page 75, line 10.—For " Tehri " read " Tikamgarh."*

*Page 75, line 12.—After “south-west,” add “Trade with the surrounding Native States is often affected by the export and other duties levied by these states : thus Tikamgarh has imposed a system of differential duties which practically prohibit exports from that state via Mau while encouraging them via Tikamgarh and thence to Lalitpur. From time to time exports of certain articles are absolutely prohibited.”*

*Page 75, line 26.—For “rumals” read “handkerchiefs.”*

*Page 75, line 35.—Omit ‘and’ and for ‘in’ read ‘was at one time carried on in leather work including.’*

*Page 75, line 36.—Omit “is carried on.”*

*Page 75, line 37.—After ‘heads’ insert ‘and betel-nut cutters.’*

*Page 76, lines 1—25.—Delete ‘In recent years to 700 wagons’ and substitute the following :—*

“The Great Indian Peninsula Railway have established large workshops at Jhansi. The shops are distributed in three blocks containing seven, five and six shops respectively. They are lofty and spacious iron buildings situated about a mile and a quarter from the station. They were the main locomotive and carriage shops of the I. M. R. and were completed in 1895. Blocks Nos. 1 and 2 were enlarged in 1906. Block No. 1 being doubled and Block No. 2 having an extension of 25,600 square feet added to it. The shops cover an area of 2,150,400 square feet. The whole area is enclosed by a masonry wall 8 feet high.

The shops are now being electrified and the power house will shortly be opened, when all the machines will be electrically driven. Arrangements are also being made to work the steam pump at Garhia by electric drive from the power house.

The Deputy Locomotive Superintendent with two Assistants has charge of the lines from Jhansi to Agasod, Delhi, Cawnpore and Manikpur.

The shops are under the control of a works manager, who has a number of foremen under him. They employ 2,609 Indians and 71 Europeans and Eurasians. The average wage is Rs. 25 per mensem for skilled labour and Rs. 9 for unskilled labour.

Block No. 3 contains the Carriage and Wagon Departments. The Carriage and Wagon Superintendent has under him an

Assistant, who is in charge of the carriage shops and all arrangements for rolling stock on the sections north of Jhansi. The building of lower class coaching stock, brakes, road-vans, carriage trucks and horse boxes is undertaken, but the iron work in connection with repaired and rebuilt stock is all manufactured in the Locomotive shops. The average wage is Rs. 20 per mensem for skilled and Rs. 9 for unskilled labour.

During the year 1912, 12 bogie carriages, 10 ordinary carriages and 28 brake-vans were built and turned out, while repairs were done to 575 carriages and 674 wagons. In addition, a large quantity of rolling stock was painted, trimmed, added to and otherwise dealt with."

Page 76, line 28.—For 'coadjutor' read 'neighbour.'

Page 76, line 33.—After 'Jhansi' insert 'and Lalitpur.'

Page 76, line 34.—Delete "probably."

Page 76, line 35.—For 'and Moth . . . village' read 'but Moth which was but little more than an overgrown village is developing an export trade with the revival of wheat cultivation'.

Page 77, line 5.—After 'sub-division' insert 'the town of Lalitpur is rapidly growing in importance as a market town and is now the second largest market in the district. The only other place of any trade is Mahroni, which is a small emporium for food grains, mahua, oil and ghi. The pargana headquarters, and a few other places such as Pali, Jakhaura, Jakhlaun and Narhat have bazars of local importance'.

Page 77, line 17.—For 'Jalbihar' read 'Jalbehar.'

Page 77, line 18.—For 'which . . . importance' read 'this fair is the largest in Bundelkhand. It is of comparatively recent origin and takes place during the last few days of Bhadon beginning on the tenth day of the dark half of the month being the last day of the Ganeshpuja. The Ganeshpuja was given much prominence by the Marhattas, whose patron diety is Ganesh. It is the custom on the last day of the puja for private persons to erect tinsel shrines in their houses and seat an image of the elephant-headed god in the centre. Lights are put in front of him and in some cases mechanical toys. People pride themselves on the elaboration of the embellishments which are generally known as

serve forests and Rs. 30 when caught or killed inside that area".

Page 29, lines 6-7.—For "also . . . jungles" read "is also numerous and most destructive".

Page 29, line 19.—For 'sarus' read 'saras'.

Page 29, line 25.—Before 'kalanbaus' insert 'rohu'.

Page 29, line 27.—Delete 'rohu'.

Page 30, line 6.—For 'Saugor and Banda' read 'Jalaun, Saugor and Banda'.

Page 30, line 8.—After 'estcem' insert "while the animals from Jalaun are for the most part bred in the eastern portion of Gwalior and neighbouring territories and only sold at the cattle market of Kunchh in Jalaun district".

Page 30, line 14.—After 'Jhansi' insert "A certain number of cattle are also bred in the extreme south-east along the Dhasan. This breed is known as 'Dangi'; its chief breeding grounds are however in Saugor".

Page 31, line 4.—For '50' read '60'.

Page 31, line 5.—For '60' read '80'.

Page 31, line 5.—For 'cattle' read 'bullocks'.

Page 31, line 6.—For '20 to 30' read '30 to 40'.

Page 31, line 23.—After 'feeding' insert "they are however most destructive to anything in the nature of tree growth and must be held largely responsible for the treeless character of large stretches of land. It is probable that the district would benefit by their complete extermination".

Page 32, line 2.—Delete 'and'.

Page 32, line 3.—After 'rog' insert 'blackquarter and Haemorrhagic septicaemia'.

Page 32, line 4.—For the 'latter' read 'foot and mouth disease'.

Page 32, line 6.—For "Haemorrhagic septicaemia . . . occur" read "Sporadic cases of all diseases occur throughout the year".

Page 32, line 7.—After 'maintains' add 'a veterinary hospital at Jhansi in charge of a veterinary assistant and'.

Page 32, line 37.—For "The readings . . . walls" read "The readings now usually average somewhat lower than

before owing to the removal of the observing station from within the city walls to a more airy place outside'.

Page 33, line 17.—For 'as you . . . north' read 'from south to north'.

Page 33, line 20.—After 'department' insert "which now also records the rainfall at Parichha, Nadsia, Garhman and Siaoari".

Page 33, lines 20-21.—For "but does . . . limits" read "and fluctuates between fairly wide limits".

Page 33, line 25.—For "The most . . . on records" read "In the Sub-division the lowest falls on record occurred in".

Page 34, line 16.—For 'and 1900 when' read '1900 and 1906 in which last year it was the highest on record; in all of these years'.

Page 34, line 32.—After "only" insert "It is however a noteworthy fact brought out by analysis of mortality statistics in connection with recent investigations of malaria that the recorded death rate from malaria in Jhansi in the most malarious of the ten years ending with 1911 is very little more than it was in the least malarious year of the same period in Meerut and Muzaffarnagar".

Page 35, line 28.—After 'food' insert "There does not however appear to be any scientific foundation for these allegations".

Page 36, line 2.—After '1904' add 'Until the cold weather of 1911-12, when a somewhat severe epidemic broke out in Jhansi city. Scattered villages in Jhansi and Moth tahsils also suffered, and there were a few cases at Lalitpur'.

Page 37, lines 11-12.—After 'is' insert 'to a great extent' and for 'and the harvest . . . garnered' read 'but it is not fair to reproach the Bundelkhanda with laziness on this account: over a large part of the district the soil is black cotton: if the season is favourable, an excellent crop is obtained by little more than scratching the soil and putting in the seed, while if the rain fail or fall at inopportune times, nothing that the cultivator can do will give him a crop. The increase of irrigation is changing this slowly".

Page 37, line 14.—After 'hamlets' read 'a state of affairs largely due to the nature of the soil, as black soil is unhealthy

to live on and affords very bad foundations for houses of any sort.

*Page 37, line 15.—For 'except in' read 'though mainly confined to'.*

*Page 37, line 16.—For 'is unknown' read 'is practised to some extent'.*

*Page 37, lines 17—20.—Delete 'one may . . . there is'.*

*Page 37, line 20.—For 'good husbandry' read 'Good husbandry is'.*

*Page 37, line 26.—After 'heard' insert 'throughout the cold weather'.*

*Page 38, line 13.—For 'heads are . . . November' read 'are cut at the beginning of November so as to leave about two to three feet of the stalks on the ground'.*

*Page 38, line 15.—For "The succulent . . . plants" read 'these'.*

*Page 38, line 17.—For 'uprooted' read 'pulled by hand, the hardness of the soil at the time they are gathered preventing anything in the shape of roots or earth being pulled up with the plants'.*

*Page 38, line 17.—For "In October . . . place" read "Rabi sowings often begin as early as the last week in September, and continue, according to the state of moisture of the land, until early in December".*

*Page 38, lines 23—25.—For 'where the crops . . . can' read "the capacity of the soil for retaining moisture is so great that in ordinary years a good crop is obtained without any irrigation which indeed is very rarely available in such areas".*

*Page 39, line 38.—For "Kakarwai" read "Kakarbai".*

*Page 41, lines 19—21.—For 'There . . . place' read "with the increasing facilities for irrigation this double cropped area should increase, especially so if, as there are grounds for hoping, rainy season irrigation, which is more easily arranged, is made use of for growing a larger area of rice".*

*Page 42, line 9.—After '68.61' insert 'per cent'.*

*Page 43, line 12.—For 'Mau' read 'Moth'.*

*Page 43, line 18.—For 'Many' read 'More than twenty'.*

*Page 43, line 22.—Before 'bansmati' insert 'bandila' and for 'and jhuns' read 'erni, jhuns and sarkar'.*



Page 44, line 6.—After 'mixed' add 'Efforts are being made to increase the area sown with cotton, more especially of cotton sown after hot weather irrigation'.

Page 44, line 20.—After 'September' add "Two varieties, white, and black, are recognized, of which the former is slightly the more valuable."

Page 44, line 23.—After 'flowers' add 'Weight for weight ramtili sells for little more than half the price of til.'.

Page 44, line 26.—After 'Lalitpur' add 'It is almost entirely confined to the parwa soils in villages near the Betwa and Dhasan.'

Page 44, line 29.—For 'Several' read 'Over twenty'.

Page 44, line 30.—For 'cultivated' read 'are recognized'.

Page 45—footnote, line 3.—For 'that' read 'death.'

Page 46, line 6.—After 'dimunition' add 'and subsequent increase.'

Page 46, line 11.—For 'has not yet recovered' read 'is only now recovering.'

Page 46, line 11.—For 'cultivation' read 'cultivation.'

Page 46, line 12.—For 'Some' read 'considerable.'

Page 46, line 13.—For 'during . . . 39, 887' read 'in 1911-12 the area has risen to 55,221.'

Page 46, line 15.—For '28,536' read '41,805' and after 'total' insert 'a remarkable sign of the recovery of confidence in wheat is seen in the fact that during the year 1911-12 no less than 82,747 acres were sown with wheat and gram intermixed and 8,945 acres with wheat and barley intermixed. The fall in the area of wheat and barley intermixed is due to the increase of the area sown with wheat alone in Lalitpur.'

Page 46, line 17.—For '10,788' read '10,832'.

Page 46, line 33.—After 'grown' add "The Agricultural department, however, has in recent years been pushing the sowing of wheat in black soil. Special varieties of both *kathia* and *pissi* supplied from the Orai farm are now regularly distributed in the shape of takavi to cultivators, and this seed has done remarkably well. In 1912, besides selected *kathia* and *pissi*, a new variety *soharia* was supplied. This is a black soil wheat, similar in many ways to *kathia*, but much less liable to rust."

Page 47, line 6.—For 'always' read 'usually'.

Page 49, lines 25 and 29.—For 'Kachneh' read 'Kachneo.'

Page 50—Foot note, line 2.—For 'Dharamsala' read 'Sheorao-Sagar' and delete 'Shoorno-Sagar' after 'Lachmi-Tal.'

Foot-note, lines 6, 7 and 8.—Transpose 'Bilahti Kharki, Sagauli,' after 'Haibutpura.'

Page 51, line 4.—For '1896-97 and' read '1896-97,' and after '1900' add 'and still more the Irrigation Commission of 1901—03.'

Page 51; line 15.—After 'not' insert 'as yet.'

Page 51, line 16.—For 'an' read 'a very.'

Page 51, line 17.—Omit 'for.'

Page 51, lines 17-18.—Omit 'but only' and for 'the black soil . . . of' read 'in the N. E. corner of,' and omit 'where . . . over come.'

Page 51, lines 7—14.—For 'a large . . . area' read 'In 1911, however, the Special Tanks Division was abolished. On the completion of the reservoir at Dhukwan the Bundelkhand tract was divided into four Executive Divisions in charge of separate Executive Engineers, with control of all irrigation works, whether canals or tanks, within those divisions, namely, the two Betwa Canal Divisions, with headquarters at Jhansi and Orai respectively, the Dhasan Canal Division, and the Ken Canal Division. Large numbers of projects have been prepared, and large numbers have been carried out, while large numbers are still being considered or planned. Some of the works have been reserved to be constructed as special famine relief works, but the majority are carried out by means of agreements with the zamindars who are affected. When the plan has been drawn up and the areas to be irrigated are benefitted worked out, the zamindars are called upon to say if they will enter into an agreement to pay certain sums of money calculated to recoup the Government for its outlay. These agreements usually take one of three forms: either the zamindars agree to pay water rate at such rate as may be fixed on the area irrigated or benefitted (form A); or to pay a certain lump sum in half yearly instalments calculated on a consideration of the area which it is estimated will be irrigated or benefitted (form B); or to pay a percentage on the actual cost (form C). But individual agreements vary in minor particulars. Tanks

are restored and repaired as well as constructed under these agreements. The question of legislation to enable Government to deal more effectively with certain matters relating to these tanks is at present under consideration. The chief tanks restored or constructed under such agreements are:—In tahsil Jhansi Babina (Bara Tal and Raja Tal), Dunara, Hirapur, Manpur, Mathrapura, Pahalgawan, Punaoli Kalan, and Sar, in tahsil Mau, Bijaigarh, Kharon and Nawada: in Moth, Pipra and Sagoli: in Lalitpur, Bangawan Kalan, Bhuchora, Daoni, Kalyanpura, Karipahari, Kelwara, Panari, Pawa, Pura-Kalan, Rampur, Serwans (pargana Talbehat), Siron-Khurd, and Talbehat (Kakrela and Gujara Tals), and in Mahroni, Arjun-Khiria, Baroda-Dang, Bhailoni-Ludhinao, Bhailoni-Suba, Dhawa, Dongra-Kalan, Gundrapur, and Samogar.'

*Page 51, line 32.*—After Jhansi add 'and Panari in Lalitpur and after 'dammed' add 'and brought on to the fields by small canals.'

For 'The water . . . and is' read 'water is also . . .'

*Page 51, line 33.*—For 'this' read 'which.'

*Page 51, lines 35-36.*—Delete 'or by . . . power.'

*Page 52, line 9.*—After 'canal' add 'and the larger reservoirs.'

*Page 52, line 10.*—After 'degree' add 'Thus at Ujiyan east of the Parichha reservoir the spring level has risen 15 feet since the reservoir was constructed.'

*Page 52, line 27.*—For 'the great expense of digging necessitates' read 'the depth and the nature of the soil necessitate.'

*Page 53, line 16.*—After 'employed' add 'To facilitate the construction of wells in rocky country the agricultural department maintains a dynamite overseer whose services are available on payment for the blasting of such wells.'

*Page 53, line 17.*—For '3,749' read '4,413.'

*Page 53, line 19.*—For 'Kachnab' read 'Kachneo and after Kachneo' add 'Kalyanpura' and for "four large lakes of" read "larger lakes such as."

*Page 53, line 20.*—For 'and Pachwara' read 'Pachwara, Pura Kalan, and Siaori.'

*Page 53, line 30.*—After 'leakage' add 'But the number of tanks provided with proper sluices is rapidly increasing,

as it includes practically all such as have been constructed or restored under any of the agreements referred to on page 51.'

*Page 54, line 4.—For '582 acres only' read '1,686 acres.'*

*Page 54, line 7.—Delete from "This to only 242" and substitute "This in the dry season of 1908 it rose as high as 2,670 acres."*

*Page 54, line 10.—After "Betwa" add "and Pahuj-Garh-mau and Siaori."*

*Page 54, line 11.—For 'canal' read 'canals.'*

*Page 54, line 12.—For 'and Magarwara lakes' read 'Magarwara, Kalyanpura and other lakes regarding which agreements in form A (page 51) have been settled.'*

*Page 54, line 13.—For "2,806" read "4,080", delete from "but the actual" to "Betwa canal."*

*Page 55, line 32.—After 'Channel' add 'For some miles on each side an afflux band prevents the river when in flood from cutting round the headworks. These have been raised a few years ago as the flood of August 1901 was so high that water rose to within six inches of the top of the afflux band on the eastern side of the river.'*

*Page 56, line 3.—Unite 'On the . . . point' with previous para.*

*Page 56, line 5.—"The main . . ." begin new para.*

*Page 56, line 8.—Insert after 'country'—'At sixteen miles from the head where the canal is crossed by the Moth-Bhander road it approaches the surface sufficiently to allow of irrigation and the first distributary takes out for the irrigation of Reo, Bharosa and other villages near Moth.'*

*Page 56, line 9.—Omit "approaches . . . and".*

*Page 56, lines 21-22.—Delete "A new . . . town".*

*Page 57, line 24.—After 'flank of' insert 'the'.*

*Page 58 line 20.—For 'are proposed' read 'were to be constructed.'*

*Page 58, line 21.—For 'is' read 'was'.*

*Page 58, line 22.—For "a year Pahuj" read "and practically completed, save for some of the distributaries, in 1912. The reservoir on the Pahuj, which also supplies the Jhansi water works, is provided with gates on the crest of the weir; and when*

filled to the top of these, it is estimated to hold 644,000,000 cubic feet."

Page 58, line 34.—For 'Kachneh' read 'Kachneo.'

Page 59, line 2.—Add after "acres", "The lowness of the actual area irrigated, as compared with the amount of water available, is due to the difficulty of controlling the use of the water by those possessing 'kadim' rights (see below)."

Page 59, lines 3 and 15.—For 'Kachneh' read 'Kachneo'.

Page 59, line 5.—For 'excavated' read 'constructed'.

Page 59, line 13.—After 'only' add 'and consequently rarely fills completely.' For 'and' read 'but'.

Page 59, line 20.—Transpose "the difficulty arose" and "under British rule."

Page 59, line 25.—After 'that the' insert 'irrigation of the'.

Page 59, lines 26-27.—Omit 'irrigation'.

Page 60, line 7.—Add after 'principles' "Somewhat similar provisions have been inserted into the agreements entered into as regards some of the lakes referred to on page 52 to safeguard the rights of cultivators who received irrigation free of charge before restoration."

Page 60, line 25.—After 'miles' add 'A project is under consideration for greatly increasing this lake and extending the irrigation effected by it.'

Page 60, line 27.—For 'Kachneh' read 'Kachneo'.

Page 60, between lines 36 and 37.—Add :—"The Siaori Tank has been constructed during the years 1905-11. It has a capacity of 305.5 millions cubic feet. The total length of the canal is 13 miles 6 furlongs, and it runs in a north-easterly direction. The catchment area of the lake is 24 square miles, and the canals are capable of irrigating 3,000 acres annually. The average area irrigated therefrom in the last 6 years is 87½ acres in kharif, and 1,072 acres in rabi. The villages in which the commanded area lies are Kotra, Siaori, Sohagpura, Chimadwara, Garhwan, Barori, Dhamna Paik, Akseo and Rewan.

The list given on page 51 includes the other tanks constructed or repaired during recent years, and further details regarding some of these (e.g., Pawa, and Pura Kalan) will be

Jhankis. It has become the custom at Mau on the last day of the festival for the temple owners generally to dress up the images of their gods, and carry them under gaudy canopies through the streets of Mau down to the bed of the Sukhnai river and thence back to the temples. The gods are supposed to be taken to the river for a bath. Many people assemble at Mau during the three days of the fair and a considerable trade is carried on by pedlars, cloth-sellers and hawkers. These gatherings appear to have been much encouraged by the Rajas of Jhansi and Mr. Sturt, an officer of the old Jhansi Commission, did much to revive the fair. It has now however much declined in importance and instead of some 50,000 people, not more than 7,000 or 8,000 probably attend it.

*Page 77, line 36.—For “temple” read “shrine.”*

*Page 78, line 3.—For ‘the’ read ‘the’: for ‘rath’ read ‘nath.’*

*Page 78, line 10.—Delete “which . . . Betwa.”*

*Page 78, line 15.—For ‘Grautha,’ read ‘Garautha.’*

*Page 78, line 35.—Omit ‘not’ and ‘till.’*

*Page 79, line 2.—After ‘opened’ add ‘to’ traffic.’*

*Page 79, line 19.—For ‘Dhourra’ read ‘Dhaurra.’*

*Page 79, line 22.—Insert ‘and’ after ‘Nandkhas.’*

*Page 79, line 23.—Delete Punch.*

*Page 79, line 27.—For ‘latter’ read ‘Manikpur.’*

*Page 79, line 32.—Delete ‘in 1908 . . . metalled’ and read ‘in 1913, was 1,296 miles, of which 374 were metalled.’*

*Page 79, line 28.—For ‘latter line’ read “Manikpur branch” and for “the facilities . . . exercise” read “military purposes.”*

*Page 79, line 38.—For ‘180½’ read ‘166½.’*

*Page 80, lines 4–6.—Delete ‘and is . . . district.’*

*Page 80, line 17.—Delete ‘their . . . to miles’ and, read ‘The total length of roads in this class is 196 miles.’*

*Page 80, line 18.—For ‘993’ read ‘922.’*

*Page 80, line 20.—For ‘210’ read ‘74.’*

*Page 80, line 25.—Before ‘fourth’ add ‘third.’*

*Page 80, line 29.—For ‘783’ read ‘848.’*

*Page 80, line 30.—For ‘539’ read ‘420.’*

*Page 81, line 2.—For ‘Ghat Kotra’ read ‘Bhandra.’*

Page 81, line 4.—For 'Kachneh' read 'Kachneo.'

Page 81, line 7.—After 'Jharar-Ghat' insert 'Rura.'

Page 81, line 10.—For 'Chhitara, read' 'Chhurara.'

Page 81, line 12.—Delete 'a number of.'

Page 81, line 13 et seq.—For 'for the accommodation . . . Asta' read 'at Asta, Bhasneh, Dhukwan, Karari, Mawai-Gird, Nadsia, Pachwara, Pulia, Parichha and Siaori.'

Page 81, line 21.—Delete 'and Ghat Kotra' and add 'Baragaon, Chirgaon, Semri, Moth, Khailar, Babina, Barora, Talbehah, Bansi, Lalitpur, Birdha and Guna'.

Page 81, line 27.—After "January" insert "or later."

Page 81, line 28.—Before 'ferry' insert 'free.'

Page 81 line 29.—For 'will be . . department' read 'has been established.'

Page 81, line 30.—For "latter" read 'Nohatghat.'

Page 81, line 31.—Before 'important' insert 'other'.

Page 81, line 34.—For 'is' read 'are'.

Page 81, First foot-note.—For 'Jakhaura and Kakarwai' read 'and Jakhaura'.

Page 82, line 1.—For 'a causeway' read 'causeways' and for 'at Rajghat . . . road' read 'across the Betwa at Dhukwan on the Babina—Nathi-Khera road, at Rajghat on the Lalitpur—Chanderi road, and across the Dhasan at Deori on the Jhansi—Nowgong road. In addition to these there are several smaller causeways across the Shahzad, Sajnam, Jamni and other rivers.

Page 82, line 4.—After 'river' insert 'That across the, Dhasan at Deori on the Jhansi-Nowgong road is managed by the Central India authorities.'

Page 82, line 10.—After 'at' insert 'Moti Katra on the Garautha-Rath road, at.'

Page 83, line 17.—For 'following' read 'next'.

Page 84.—The last census was taken in 1911 when the total population was found to be 680,688.\*

This gives a density of 187 persons to the square mile and an increase of 17 persons to the square mile. Of the total

\* (This figure has been reduced to 676,981 with the transfer of certain villages in the north of the Moth tahsil to the Jalaun district).

281,336 were enumerated in the Lalitpur Sub-Division. The urban population numbered 133,190 or 19·56 per cent. of the total population.

*Page 84, line 22.*—For “the last census was taken in 1901, and it was then” substitute “in the Census taken in 1901 it was”.

*Page 85, line 15.*—Substitute for “At the last census”—“At the census of 1911”.

*Page 85, line 20.*—After “units” add  
At the census of 1911, 1,222 villages contained under 1,000 inhabitants, 84 between 1,000 and 2,000, 20 between 2,000 and 5,000. As before there were three towns with a population between 5,000 and 10,000, two had a population between 10,000 and 20,000 and one, the city of Jhansi, between 20,000 and 100,000.

*Page 86, line 6.*—Substitute for “at the . . . 16·3 per cent”.  
“At the census of 1911 84·04 per cent. of the population were found to have been born in the district and 3·51 per cent. elsewhere in the United Provinces. These figures give 15·96 per cent. as immigrants from other provinces”.

*Page 86 line 15.*—For 1901 read 1911.

*Page 86.*—For 93·96 read 96·93.

*Page 86, line 16.*—For “3·54 etc.” read “and 3·07 were found elsewhere in India the majority living in the adjacent districts of the United Provinces”.

*Page 86, line 34.*—For “last census” read “the 1901 census.”

*Page 87, line 12.*—After “private servants” add as a fresh paragraph :—

“Of the total population at the Census of 1911, 629,671 or 92·5 per cent. were Hindus, 34,169 or 5·22 per cent. Musalmans, 11,369 or 1·7 per cent. Jains, 3,970 Christians, 258 Parsis, 238 Hindu Arya and 1,013 Sikhs.”

*Page 87, line 14.*—For “has” read “had”.

*Page 87, line 15.*—After “Ranipur” add “the former of which has long been withdrawn”.

*Page 87, line 23.*—For “mission maintain” read “mission maintains”.

*Page 87, line 30.*—Omit the words ‘at that place.’



Page 87, line 30.—For '777' native read '1,587 Indians.'

Page 87, line 30.—For '355' read '214.'

Page 87, line 30.—For '267' read '237.'

Page 87, line 30.—For '29' read '665.'

Page 87, line 30.—For '13' read '297.'

Page 87, line 34.—For '2,287' native read '2,163.'

Page 88, line 5.—For 'and' substitute 'but' and for 'decreased' substitute 'increased'.

Page 88, line 37.—For "last census" read "the census of 1901".

Page 89, lines 1 and 2.—For "74" substitute '60' and omit "while . . . specified".

Page 89, line 3.—For "four" read "five".

Page 89, line 4.—For "42·67" read "52·10".

Page 89, line 5.—For "three" read "two".

Page 89, line 6.—For "18·99" read "10·75" and for "seven" read "ten".

Page 89, line 7.—For "18·93" read "23".

Page 89, line 8.—For "19·41" read "14·15".

Page 89, line 14.—For "76,498" read "92,357" and for "13·38" read "14·7".

Page 89, line 23.—For "57,900" read "67,798".

Page 89, line 24.—For "10·13" read "10·8".

Page 89, line 33.—For "third" read "fourth" and for "57,742" read "56,232".

Page 89, line 34.—For "10·10" read "8·9".

The para. regarding Brahmins beginning with "fourth on the list . . . . . district" should go *after* the para. regarding Ahirs beginning with "the third . . . landholders".

Page 90, line 17.—For "fourth" read "third".

The para. beginning with "the third . . . . . landholders" about Ahirs should go *before* the para. beginning with "The fourth . . . . . district" about Brahmins.

Page 90, line 18.—For "51,767" read "57,310".

Page 90, line 19.—For "9·06" read "9·1".

Page 90, line 37.—For "19,802" read "18,160" and for "3·46" read "3".

Page 90, line 37.—For "1,147" read "748".

Page 90, line 38.—For "22" read "12".

Page 91, line 20.—For "47,031" read "54,379" and for "8·24" read "8·6".

Page 92, line 4.—After "district" insert the para. in pages 94-95 about Koris and Kushtas.

Page 92, line 5.—For "sixth" read "seventh".

Page 92, line 6.—For "34,838" read "31,339" and for "6·09" read "5".

Page 92, line 14.—For "6,231" read "7,395" and for "17·94" read "23·6".

Page 92, line 15.—For "4,784" read "3,861".

Page 92, line 16.—For "two-thirds" read "half".

Page 92, line 29.—For "Dhunderas" read "Dhandernas".

Page 93, line 3.—For "Dhunderas" read "Dhandernas".

Page 93, line 20.—For "3,617" read "3823".

Page 93, line 35.—For "1,220" read "1,369".

Page 93, line 36.—Omit "to which . . . Gaur."

Page 94, line 8.—For "1,582" read "1,590".

Page 94, line 10.—For "1,211" read "992" and for "420" read "321".

Page 94, line 11.—For "1,041" read "593".

Page 94, line 12.—Omit "Janwars with 869" For "854" read "706" and omit "apiece".

Page 94, line 22.—For "509" read "355" and omit "of whom . . . Garautha".

Page 94, line 23.—For "16,039" read "10,038".

Page 94, line 25.—For "396" read "296" and omit "of whom . . . Lalitpur."

The para. about Koris beginning with "the sixth . . . Muslims" to come before "Rajputs".

Page 94, line 27.—For "seventh" read "sixth".

Page 94, line 27.—Marginal note.—From "Koris and Kushtas" omit "and Kushtas".

Page 94, line 28.—For "26,630" read "36,371" and for "4·68" read "5·8".

Page 94, line 31.—For "Bangars" read "Bunkars".

Page 94, lines 32 and 33.—Omit "and closely . . . tahsil".

Page 94, line 39.—After "Kushtas" add "who are allied to the Koris".

Page 95, line 4.—For the words "this caste . . . members" substitute "Khangars number 12,781".

Page 95, line 16.—For "63" read "96".

Page 95, line 17.—For "1901" read "1911".

Page 95, line 28.—Omit the words "number 7,487 and".

Page 96, line 5.—For "18,239 persons or 3.19 per cent." read "17,000 or 2.70".

Page 96, line 9.—After "proper" add "It is noteworthy that the Kurmis are mostly to be found in black soil villages".

Page 96, line 11.—After members add "according to the census of 1901".

Page 96, line 16.—For "8,837" read "8,081".

Page 96, line 17.—For "785" read "46".

Page 96, lines 23 and 24.—Omit the words "and only number 438".

Page 97, line 12.—After "further mention" add "The total Musalman population in 1911 numbered 34,169 persons.

The majority are sheikhs, who amount to 14,397 in number, or 42.13 per cent. of the whole Musalman population. Pathans number 7,489, forming 22 per cent. of the total. Behnas (shown as Dhunias) number 6,041 and Saiyeds 2,344.

There are 65 Bhangis, 589 Kunjras and 492 Nats: Mughals only number 300 and Musalman Rajputs are only 223.

Page 97, line 36.—After "1.4 per cent." add "The returns of the census of 1911 show that 59.1 per cent. of the population were agriculturists whether as landlords, tenants, field labourers, farm servants or agents and growers of special products. To these may be added 20,781 persons engaged in the provision and care of animals, making the total of those who support themselves by agriculture or allied occupations 62.4 per cent.

The industrial population amounted to 15.0 per cent., a high proportion. This class includes all those engaged in the preparation and supply of material substances, of which articles of food and drink accounted for nearly one-twentieth and textile fabrics and cognate trades over one-fourth. General.

labour other than agricultural made up 8·15 per cent. and personal and domestic service 3·3 per cent. Next come commerce, transport, and storage with 2·6 per cent, the commercial population proper being only 8 per cent., those engaged in civil administrations only ·9 per cent., those independent of any occupation, ·13 per cent., and, lastly, the professional population 1·36 per cent.

*Page 98, line 27.—For “imitation” read ‘initiation.’*

*Page 99, line 33.—For ‘Act’ read ‘or of the amended Criminal Tribes Act, recently passed to take its place.’*

*Page 101, line 8.—For ‘a’ read ‘an.’*

*Page 102, line 11.—For ‘returning’ read ‘retaining.’*

*Page 102, line 22.—After ‘20,000’ insert ‘for five years which were finally extended to ten;’*

*Page 102, line 28.—For ‘and has’ substitute ‘with’ and for ‘;’ read ‘,’.*

*Page 102, line 29.—For ‘18 villages . . . Garautha’ substitute ‘all lying in the Garautha tahsil.’*

*Page 102, line 34.—For ‘little’ read ‘title.’*

*Page 103, line 4.—After ‘five’ insert ‘\*’.*

*Page 103, line 9 to end of page.—For ‘Kakarwai’ wherever it occurs read ‘Kakarbai.’*

*Page 103, footnote.—For ‘Burwa’ read ‘Barwa.’*

*Page 104, line 18.—After ‘state’ add ‘at Algi, a considerable village half a mile north of the Jhansi-Sipri road and seven miles west of Raksa.’*

*Page 104, line 19.—After ‘Jhansi’ add ‘These are Badanpur, Imilia, Lalaunj, Kilchwara-Buzurg, Bamer, Dongri and Kot-Khera.’*

*Page 104, line 26.—Before ‘Kumharra’ insert ‘Patti.’*

*Page 104, lines 29-30.—‘In Lalitpur . . . numerous’ prefix to para. beginning in line 31.*

*Page 105, line 3.—For ‘latter’ read ‘jagir.’*

*Page 106, line 15.—For ‘will expire’ read ‘expired.’*

*Page 106, line 17.—After ‘Parichhat’ read ‘the Government has sanctioned the continuance of the privilege for another ‘30 years from the 5th November 1912.’*

*Page 107, lines 10-11.—Omit ‘King’s coin.’*

Page 110, line 8.—For 'who . . . Jhansi' read 'who is superior proprietor of the four villages of Jonri-Buzurg, Lidhaura, Ramaiyapura and Barahia in tahsil Jhansi. He receives a malikana allowance of 15 per cent. on the land revenue payable through the Government treasury.'

Page 110, line 10.—Before 'Chaube' insert 'Chaubes Parmanand and Chattarbhuja sons of' and delete 'Lambardar.'

Page 110, line 11.—For 'is' read 'are.'

Page 110, line 13.—For 'Rajaji' read 'Rajaju.'

Page 112, line 23.—After 'custom' insert \* and add as a footnote.—'The system just described continues almost unchanged in most of the neighbouring Native States.'

Page 115, line 16.—After this para. insert as a new para. :—

'Closely connected with the foregoing are the various systems followed in distributing profits in estates held by numerous co-sharers. The orthodox system whereby proprietary cultivation is assessed at some recognised rate (which may or may not be the same as that used for tenants' land) and the total valuation thus arrived at added to the total of tenants' rents, sayar, and so forth, and the whole divided in proportion to the recorded shares is comparatively rare. In a large number of villages there is an almost complete distribution of land among the various co-sharers or groups of co-sharers who receive the profits or losses of their recognised sharers irrespective of how these compare with what they would be entitled were division strictly according to the recorded shares held by them. In these cases revenue is assessed on the actual assets of each share. Between these two methods there are numerous intermediate systems. Thus in some mahals the proprietary cultivation is for the most part valued at old rates which are often very different from those recorded in the patwari's papers or adopted by the settlement officer: to the total of these is added the rents of tenants and the balance left after paying revenue, cesses and other expenses is distributed proportionally to recorded shares after setting off the value assessed on each co-sharer's holding. By another method the better land in a red soil village held by co-sharers is deemed to be held by them in proportion to their

proper shares : the other land cultivated by them is valued annually and the valuation added to tenants' rents, and only that total distributed, after deducting expenses. In not a few cases co-sharers will cultivate whatever land they please and pay no extra rent, their share thus being deemed to be whatever they happen to cultivate.

*Page 116, line 28.—After “ unchanged ” add “ The custom of pre-emption is recognised practically throughout the district. It is recorded in the record of rights of most villages prepared at the settlement of Colonel Jenkinson in Jhansi proper (1864) and of Colonel Davidson in Lalitpur (1868) ; these being the only settlements at which complete record of rights were prepared. As to whether the records of pre-emption contained in these are still valid, conflicting opinions have been held in various law courts, but it would seem on the whole probable that they are regarded as still legally valid. An analysis of the clauses regarding pre-emption brings out several facts of interest. In Jhansi proper of the 651 villages (excluding Gursarai and Kakarbai) settled by Colonel Davidson and still in the district a pre-emption clause occurs in 601. No wajib-ul-arz was prepared for any of the 59 villages received from Gwalior in 1886. In the Lalitpur sub-division a pre-emption clause occurs in 446 out of 754 villages. Villages omitted are practically all such as at the time the record was prepared were very small or else owned by a single proprietor. It is of interest to note that in every single case except one (Pura in Balabehat, a small and insignificant village) pre-emption is recorded as applying to usufructuary mortgages in precisely the same way as to sales. In the great majority of cases pre-emption is given to the other co-sharers, and where a village is divided into thoks, pattis, &c., pre-emption is usually given first to co-sharers in the same thok, patti, &c., as against other co-sharers ; then to such other co-sharers as against outsiders. But it is clear that relationship is often taken into consideration, and it is also clear that the reason why relationship is not more frequently referred to is largely that at the time the records of rights were drawn up villages were owned by co-sharers who were all relatives to a much greater extent than is*

the case now. Another reason is the varying degree of care bestowed on the preparation of these records: internal evidence shows that much greater care was bestowed on the records of Lalitpur than those of Jhansi proper. Entries occur prescribing pre-emption for brothers' co-sharers belonging to the family near co-sharers, near relatives and such like.

Similarly as regards caste, an examination of the records shows that it is probable that where the attention of those concerned was drawn to the matter pre-emption was prescribed in favour of persons of the same caste as the vendor (provided of course that such vendor was an ancestral co-sharer), but that as at the time the records were prepared, in the great majority of villages the co-sharers were all of one caste, there was as a rule no occasion to mention the point. Pre-emption in respect of under-proprietary and other such plots is generally recorded (where such holdings occur) in favour of the co-sharers proper. In a few villages there seems to be some attempt to restrict pre-emption to co-sharers who are resident or at least in actual managing possession; while in certain others a clause expressly restricting the power of sale or mortgage save with some prescribed permission occurs.

*Page 117, line 17.*—Omit 'with the exception of Gursarai.'

*Page 117, line 34.*—For 'Kakarwai' read 'Kakarbai.'

*Page 119, lines 30-31.*—For 'the former class of' read 'non-occupancy'.

*Page 119, line 31.*—For 'the latter' read 'occupancy holdings'.

*Page 120, line 8.*—Add after 'value'—'In many villages what is thought to be occupancy right would be better defined as a right to cultivate approximately fixed areas of the various classes of soil somewhere in the village. It is a fortunate thing that the present Rent Act allows change of land without loss of occupancy right.'

*Page 120, line 9.*—For "To fully" read "Fully to."

*Page 124, line 24.*—After 'enhancement' add new para. beginning:—

'Demands falling under the head of sayar or paid over and above the ordinary rent are numerous and include some

interesting items. Probably the most complete list of items is that of those collected by the Raja of Katera in that village; these consist of *chhipai* paid by Koris in consideration of the land on which their houses stand and on which they work; payments for the right to collect honey, lakh and gum; weighing dues; sale of bamboos; octroi levied on articles imported into the village; *singhoti*, a rate levied on cattle sales; a house tax paid by Banias as a species of ground rent: *nazrana* (phag and dasahra, special payments made at the Holi and Dasahra festivals); mahota also known as *peri*, a payment levied on mohwa trees when the flowers and fruits are gathered by tenants; grazing dues (mainly from Saharias and usually paid in blankets); sale of wood; sale of houses that lapse to the zamindars on the death without heirs of the tenants who built them; oil contributed by telis; rents of stalls in the bazaar (usually paid in kind); *chamrot* paid by chamars as a species of ground rent, usually paid by labour or in shoes; and payments for wood supplied to makers of glass bangles (*churis*).<sup>\*</sup> Of items not included in the above list probably the most interesting is the Jazia, which was formerly the tax levied by Muhammadan rulers on the non-Muhammadan population. This usually now takes the form of a rate per plough, often Re. 1. occasionally it appears to be rather of the nature of a ground-rent levied on the non-agricultural portion of the inhabitants of the village. It is levied in a moderate number of villages, mainly in Lalitpur.

*Page 127, line 30.—After ‘district’ add ‘though as already noted (page 37) such charges are not by any means as well based as would at first sight appear’.*

*Page 128, line 5.—For “eeking” read “eking”.*

*Page 128, line 9.—For ‘this form . . . prevalent’ read ‘the district must still be deemed liable to outbreaks of this form of crime’.*

*Page 129.—Insert at end of page, after line 38 a new para. :—*

*‘The custom of deciding cases by panchayat without recourse to the law courts (or sometimes combined with such recourse*

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<sup>\*</sup>In Katera 7 annas a month are paid for which the churi-maker gets as much wood as he requires.



in order to get the decision of the panchayat legally enforced), is widespread in the district, and possibly more so than in some other parts of the provinces. This is probably due to the fact that Jhansi more recently than the bulk of the provinces came under British rule, which, with its system of law, procedure, and pleaders, has a distinct disintegrating effect on the whole village systems including panchayats. Detailed inquiries into the existence and nature of these panchayats were made during 1910 and 1911 and the most usual style of panchayat appeared to be composed of a varying number of the chief men of the village, or of one or two neighbouring villages. These panchayats include a certain number of persons chosen by reason of their authority to serve almost invariably on all panchayats and others appointed with special reference to the nature of a particular case to be considered and the parties thereto. It appears to be a recognized rule that if no one of the regular members of panchayats belongs to the caste of either of the parties to the dispute, a principal member of that caste resident in the village is co-opted on to the panchayat. Other persons are co-opted for other reasons, such as special knowledge, or technical skill.

The position of the panchayat and the force of local opinion may be strong enough to get the decision enforced without any recourse to a court of law. Where, however, this is not the case, the aggrieved party may either institute a case without reference to the panchayat, and then apply for an adjournment to allow of such adjudication, after which a decree in accordance with the panchayat's decision may be given; or else he will wait till after the adjudication and then if the loser fail to accept it will institute proceedings, which may be true, but are not infrequently false: but, whether true or false, brought with a view to enforce the decision of the panchayat, which is in most cases substantially just. Cases thus adjudicated on by panchayats include disputes as to debts and mortgages, rates of wages, disputes regarding the sale, division and inheritance of land, trees, and houses, matrimonial and similar matters, boundary disputes, cases of hurt, petty theft and so forth. Amongst others, the panchayat system has been found in full vigour in the following villages:—in Jhansi tahsil in Bedora and Lidhaura; in Mau.

in Kachneo and Siaori; in Garotha in Chokri, Dumrai, Kuretha and Nimgelna, in Moth in Bamhnwan, Baral, Kargawan, Punchh, Rampura, Sagoli, Semri, Simaria and Talaur; in Lalitpur in Bansi, Delwara, Jakhora, Kotra and Talbehut; and in Mahroni in Bar, Gona (pargana Madaura), Kumheri, Maraura, Patha and Saidpur. This list is however is by no means exhaustive, and the village panchayat in Jhansi is a very living organism.

Closely connected with these panchayats, and of considerable interest from at least an antiquarian and historical point of view, are the Garwaro panchayats. The Garwaro panchayat was a species of appellate panchayat which dealt with cases arising in a group of a dozen or so of neighbouring villages, usually however only dealing with cases already dealt with by the local panchayat on a reference by one of the parties who might be aggrieved by the decision of the local panchayat. Probably the Garwaro panchayat now best known is that which had its headquarters at Chokri and Haibatpura in Garotha. Traditionally its members were drawn from the twelve villages of Basa, Chandpura, Chokri, Habupura, Haibatpura, Itwan, Karanpura, Khero, Mainwara, Marha, Nunar and Sarbo. Of these Basa is now uninhabited, Mainwara is included in Chokri, Itwan partly in Habupura and partly in Khero, while Sarbo is in Orchha territory. At the present time a panchayat drawn from the various villages of these and other neighbouring districts sits from time to time to exercise a species of revisionary jurisdiction, of which several examples have occurred lately, dealing more particularly with matrimonial and such like matters.

Other Garwaro panchayats appear to have had their headquarters at Kachneo, Rewan, Siaori and Uldan in Mau at Bamhnwan, in Moth, at Latwara in Tori-Fatchpur Jagir and at Murara and Upraura in Orchha. It appears probable that these Garwaro panchayats were brought into existence by the ruling authority of the time; they certainly were recognised by such in all pre-British administration and are so to this day in some at least of the surrounding states.

In olden days panchayats used various ordeals by fire, water and lot, but all these have completely died out except occasionally that by lot.



In several cases large reductions were made in the amount of the purchase price.

*Page 146, line 37.*—After 'Mr.' insert '(now Sir).'

*Page 148, line 32.*—After 'Madaora' insert 'which were last assessed.'

*Page 150, line 14.*—For '1903' read '1902.'

*Line 33.*—Delete 'and the . . . siwai.'

*Page 151, line 11.*—After 'cultivation' insert an '\*' and add as a footnote:—

'All cultivated land that has not been cultivated more than three years in succession or for three years out of four is deemed to be nautor.'

*Page 153, line 15.*—After 'nautor' insert a † and add as a footnote:—

† "Har and tareta are differently defined in Jhansi and Lalitpur. In Jhansi proper har includes all cultivated land that is not 'irrigated rakar patri' while in Lalitpur it includes dry moti, dry dumat and dry patri; all other cultivated land being deemed to be tareta."

*Page 153, line 14.*—After "act" insert 'These included the methods permitted under the old Act (see page 145) with the addition of two others:—a loan from Government not exceeding twelve times the annual profits, the property being taken under attachment; and a usufructuary mortgage of the property to a creditor for such period as would repay the amount decreed.'

*Page 153, line 22.*—After 'impossible' insert 'and the proceedings quashed, the *status quo ante* being restored as regards the relations of debtor and creditor.'

*Page 153, line 28.*—After 'recoverable' insert 'from the profits of the estates taken under management or where this was not done.'

*Page 153, line 28.*—After 'instalments' add 'Sale occurred in respect of 152 shares, in fifty of which the property was purchased by Government; but here also it has been decided that as a rule the property will be restored to the original proprietor if he be deemed suitable, as soon as the purchase price with 5 per cent. interest has been realised out of the profits of the property. In cases where a loan was advanced with the attachment of the pro-

perty, this latter is released and payment of the balance by instalments allowed as soon as the balance of the loan unpaid has been reduced to six times the annual profits.'

*Page 153, line 29.—For 'reinfered' read 'reinforced.'*

*Page 154, line 11.—After 'interdicted' add 'throughout all Bundelkhand irrespective of the caste of those concerned. Provision was also made for the exemption from its provisions of members of agricultural tribes for whom its protection and privileges were deemed unsuitable.'*

*Page 154, line 11.—For 'thelimited . . . achieved' read 'The Act has now been in force for ten years and is undoubtedly proving successful in checking the loss of land by the agricultural tribes. Moreover the small proprietors are now beginning to realize the fact that all mortgagors where the mortgagor is of an agricultural tribe are dealt with by the Collector instead of by a civil court, and greatly appreciate it.'*

*Page 154, line 26.—For 'eight' read 'eleven.'*

*Page 154, line 28.—For 'first' read 'second' and delete 'small.'*

*Page 154, line 29.—For 'Mau . . . Moth' read 'Barwa Sagar, Mau, Gursarai Moth, Chirgaon 'Lalitpur and Talbehat.'*

*Page 154, line 32.—For 'without regard . . . rule' read 'with as much regard as is possible.'*

*Page 155, line 1.—Delete 'or pargana.'*

*Page 155, line 2.—Delete 'at present.'*

*Page 155, line 3.—Delete 'that at . . . Mau.'*

*Page 155, line 4.—For 'the headquarters' read 'this.'*

*Page 155, line 10.—After "Mau" insert "Ghat Lachura."*

*Page 155, line 11.—Delete 'Besides . . . Barwa Sagar.'*

*Page 155, line 14.—Delete 'Bansi' and 'Dudhai' and insert 'and' after Talbehat.*

*Page 155, line 16.—Delete 'Girar.'*

*Page 155, lines 17—22.—Delete 'one to that of Mahroni . . . Balabehat' and read 'and a considerable number of villages in the south of the tahsil to Narhat. Outposts are maintained at Kelgawan, Girar, Madanpur, Balabehat, Amjharaghat, Kotra and Bansi, and it is intended to move that at Girar as soon as possible to the village of Kari Toran. In Jhansi proper, there are outposts at Jhararghat, Baidora, Ambabai, Bargarh, Pandori, Dhamna*

and Ghat Kotra. There has been of recent years considerable reduction in the numbers of both police stations and outposts; thus the police stations at Ghat Kotra, Siaori, Baidora, Khajuria and Madanpur were abolished in 1907, and those at Bansi, Girar and Dudhai in 1912, while outposts have been withdrawn from Bangra, Naikora and Kandhari Kalan.'

*Page 156, lines 1 and 2.*—For 'and for . . . facilities' read 'though scarcely to the extent that might have been anticipated considering the facilities for this crime afforded by its configuration.'

*Page 156, lines 6—8.*—After 'that' insert 'from time to time' and delete 'every year . . . type.'

*Page 156, line 22.*—For 'the sub-division' read 'pargana Talbehat.'

*Page 156, lines 32 and 34.*—For 'Randhirs' read 'Randir Singh's.'

*Page 157, line 14.*—After 'Jarauli' insert '(Pargana Talbehat)'

*Page 159, line 13.*—For '1891' read '1889.'

*Page 156, line 16.*—After 'December' insert '1890'.

*Page 160, line 24.*—After 'Crime' add "through a gang headed by Rajputs gave some trouble in 1903-04, being finally brought to bay near Chhipai in pargana Bansi, where there was a fight between the dacoits and the police led by Messrs. Raw and O'Connor."

*Page 162, line 4.*—For 'Jagir' read 'estate.'

*Page 162, lines 15 and 17.*—For 'is' read 'was'.

*Page 162, line 20.*—After 'auction' add 'In 1911, however, the entire outstill system was abolished and replaced by the contract distillery system. Under this system, contract for the supply of liquor throughout the whole district is given to a single firm. The liquor supplied is of a standard quality, and is sent from the distillery direct to bonded warehouses, of which four have been erected; at Jhansi, Moth, Mau and Lalitpur. Retail shops are put up to auction in the usual way, and the licensees draw their supply from the bonded warehouses, after payment of the price and duty in the district treasury. Four Excise Inspectors with headquarters at the bonded warehouses have been appointed to supervise excise work.'

*Page 162, line 35.*—Delete 'but no . . . force.'

Page 163, line 8.—For 'has' read 'had under the outstill system.

Page 163, line 11.—After 'lifetime' insert 'But since the introduction of the contract supply system, he has entered into an agreement with the Government to allow the sale of none but Government liquor at his shops. He puts up his shops to auction in the usual way; and Government compensates him in cash for any loss he sustains, the difference between the sum at which the shop is let and the average at which it let in the three previous years being paid to him by the Government.

Page 163, line 31.—Before 'farm' insert 'Up till the year 1912 it was customary to give'.

Page 163, line 33.—After 'drugs' insert 'But in 1912 it was decided to have a settlement by tahsils or groups of tahsils, and this is the system at present in force'.

Page 163, line 37.—For 'since then . . . but' read 'It was permitted in Jhansi and Moth for some years longer, but was finally stopped in 1905'.

Page 164, lines 3—6.—For 'Up to . . . consumption' read 'Opium is sold retail, both by licensed vendors, and by the treasurers at sub-treasuries.'

Page 167, line 23.—For 'Mau-Ranipur' read 'Mau'.

Page 167, lines 24-25.—For 'Barwa Sagar . . . Moth' read 'Garhiya-Phatak with Pulia No. 9, Barwa Sagar, Ranipur, Gursarai, Moth, Chirgaon and Talbehat'.

Page 168, line 11.—For 'is' read 'was'.

Page 168, line 12.—For 'consists' read 'consisted'.

Page 168, line 19.—After 'altered' add 'In 1911 the wards . . . . .'

Page 168, line 20.—After 'board' add 'A non-official Chairman was appointed in 1913, the constitution of the Board remaining otherwise unchanged'.

Page 168, line 22.—After 'when' insert 'on the inclusion of the city of Jhansi in the Municipality'.

Page 168, line 27.—After '1893' add 'No new tax has been imposed since 1893, but the income has been increased by the enhancement of the tax on weighmen, the inclusion of cycles in the scope of the wheel tax, the doubling of pound fees, the raising of hackney carriage fees, and the opening of a cattle market at Talpurn.'

Page 168, line 33.—For “ 1907-8 . . . Rs. 69,068 ” read “ 1912-13 were Rs. 1,12,083 and Rs. 1,09,642 ”.

Page 169, line 5.—Before ‘ The water supply ’ insert ‘ Until 1911 ’ and for ‘ depends ’ read ‘ depended ’.

Page 169, lines 20—24.—For ‘ projected . . . scheme ’ read ‘ to be constructed on that river ’.

Page 869, line 30.—For ‘ alternative ’ substitute ‘ scheme ’.

Page 169, line 31.—For ‘ irrigation dam ’ read ‘ Sipri road bridge ’.

Page 160, line 35 }  
Page 170, line 1 } —For ‘ The second . . . Sipri road ’ read ‘ The second proposal was to pump the supply from the reservoir above referred to near the Sipri road bridge, the third was to pump from a reservoir projected by the Irrigation department in connection with the Pahuj Canal scheme near the Gwalior road bridge ’.

Page 170, line 1.—For ‘ alternative ’ read ‘ proposal ’.

Page 170, line 2.—After ‘ reservoir ’ insert ‘ At Garhia about 2 miles above the Sipri road bridge ’.

Page 170, line 5.—For ‘ alternatives ’ read ‘ proposals ’.

Page 170, lines 7—9.—Delete ‘ The scheme . . . proximity ’.

Page 170, line 15.—After ‘ Garhia ’ add ‘ situated about seven miles down stream from where the Chamrua dam would be constructed ’ also read ‘ Chamrua ’ wherever ‘ *Chamrana* ’ occurs.

Page 170, line 21.—Delete ‘ but up . . . expected ’ and add ‘ and it is unlikely that the scheme will be again taken up, for in 1911 owing to the long delay in the monsoon there was a severe shortage of water in the city; and a small scheme was hastily put together to pump water from Pahuj canal reservoir, near the Gwalior road bridge to a tank situated in the centre of the city at the Najhai bazaar, with hydrants at intervals along the pipe line where it passed through the city. A 9" pipe has however been laid from the pumping station to the city wall, which is capable of conveying 500,000 gallons per day. In 1914 the water supply was scantier than ever, and the Pahuj pipe line proved the salvation of the city, civil station and cantonments.

Page 170, line 26.—For ‘ fact ’ read ‘ possibility ’.



Page 177, line 31.—Delete 'and a . . . 1905'.

Page 178, line 1.—For 'last five . . . 11364' read 'the five years 1908-09 to 1912-13, having been Rs. 16,175'.

Page 178, line 6.—After "at" add "Garhia Phatak."

Page 178, line 7.—After "Chirgaon" add "Talaur."

Page 178, line 8.—After "Lachura" add "Ranipur."

Page 178, line 9.—For "Garwai" read "Garhwai" and for "Kakarwai" read "Kakarbai."

Page 178, line 12.—After "Kelwara" add "Kalyanpura."

Page 178, line 13.—After "Patha" add "Karitoran, Sonrai, Patna, Kumheri."

Page 178, lines 32-33.—Delete 'Ranipur.'

Page 178, line 38.—For 'Palpura' read 'Talpura.'

Page 179, line 5.—Delete 'Ranipur.'

Page 180.—Add as a footnote with asterisk mark after 'history' in title:—

\* 'The chief localities at which inscriptions have been found are:—Chandpur, Deogarh, Dudhai, Madanpur and Siron Khurd, all of which are separately described; a Chandel temple at Guha Khiria in Maraura; and Sati stones at Amaoni Besra and Kelwara in Lalitpur; Bandarguha Dhojri and Sajoria in Balabehat; Delwara in Banpur; Maraura, Parol, Patna, Saidpur, and Sarhumar in Maraura; and elsewhere. These latter are of some interest, as besides the name of the husband of the Sati, the date, place of residence and pargana in which the village then was are given.'

Page 181, footnote, line 2.—After 'Talbehat' insert 'and Teri in pargana Talbehat, at Agori in pargana Mahroni.'

Page 181, footnote, line 3.—After 'structure' insert 'an old baoli called the Ber Baoli in Solda on the border of Lakhanjar mauza is attributed to the Gond; as also one at Tori in Banpur.'

Page 184, line 14.—For 'and' read 'while more solid traces of the Chandels are' . . .

Page 184, line 16.—After 'lines' add 'such as those at Bar and Bhailoni Suba.'

Page 184, line 16.—For 'often surmounted . . . district' read 'or the equally characteristic temples or remains thereof; examples of which in good or fair preservation are found at

Barwa-Sagar and Dhamkan in Jhansi; Basaria, Gairaba, Marha, Rura, and Sakrar in Mau; Tharro in Garotha; Dhangal in Talbehat; Kisalwans and Siron Khurd in Bansi; and Tenga in Lalitpur; Hardari (top of Sumen hill), Kirauda, Lidhora and near Pali in Balabehat; Banpur, Bar, Gugarwara and Tori in Banpur; and Budhni Narhat, Daulatpur, Gurha, Kakarua, Markhera, Siron, and Sonrai in Maraura. Chandel remains or carvings of interest are also found at Dimroni, Lewa and Pachar in Jhansi; Roni in Mau; Atarsuan, Barampura, Basa, Chaukri, Chifora, Garhi-Kargawan, Gurha and Nagra in Garotha; Kargawan and Kumhrar in Moth; Bajno and Satgato in Bansi; Daoni in Lalitpur; Maholi in Balabehat; Dasrera, Khera, Pura-Pachoni and Silawan in Banpur; Nawe in Mahroni; and Hudda in Maraura.'

*Page 184, line 17 and footnote.*—Delete 'that marked by an \*' and substitute '\*' for '†' in line 33.

*Page 185, line 4.*—For 'away' read 'sway.'

*Page 187, footnote, line 10.*—For 'at' read 'as.'

*Page 192, footnote.*—For '15' read '7.'

*Page 192, footnote, lines 16-17.*—For 'there is . . . remains' read 'Thanwara is doubtless the village of that name 9 miles north-west of Lalitpur, which contains several old buildings and the Kaisth owners of which claim to hold by grant from Akbar.'

*Page 193, line 7.*—After 'or' insert 'more probably.'

*Page 193, line 27.*—Delete 'been' after been.

*Page 194, line 30.*—Add 'the' after 'in.'

*Page 194, footnote.*—† After 'E' insert '—' and omit 'and.'

*Page 195, line 8.*—Add 'Deo' after 'Bir Singh.'

*Page 195, line 15.*—For 'Dehli' read 'Delhi.'

*Page 196, lines 17—28.*—For 'Bim Narain' read 'Bhim Narain' where it occurs.

*Page 197, footnote §, line 1.*—For 'Jajirs' read 'Jagirs.'

*Page 201, line 21.*—For 'Dehli' read 'Delhi.'

*Page 201, line 30.*—Delete 'founded the.'

*Page 203, line 31.*—For 'administraction' read 'administration.'

Page 205, footnote †.—Delete 'N' and insert a comma for fullstop after throne in line 14, and in line 32 for 'Badh' read 'Budh.'

Page 206, line 3.—For 'Bullabh Tiwari' read 'Ballabh Tiwari.'

Page 206, line 13.—Add 'of' after 'all.'

Page 206, line 18.—Transpose ; and \*

Page 216, line 6.—For 'Severally' read 'severely.'

Page 218, line 32.—For 'Banodia' read 'Barodia.'

Page 219, line 7.—For 'forts' read 'fort'.

Page 219, line 8.—For 'Sonrai and Madaora' read 'while those of Sonrai and Madaora which were held by the Raja of Shahgarh's rule were taken and dismantled.'

Page 219, line 15.—For 'Chanchanpur' read 'Chakarpur'.

Page 220, line 15.—For 'north' read 'east'.

In footnote.—\*For 'In' read 'in' in line 1 of the footnote.

Page 222, line 22.—For 'established' read 'established'.

Page 224, line 28.—After 'Mayapur' insert '14 miles N. E. of Jhansi.'

Page 225, line 28.—For 'assumed' read 'resumed'.

### DIRECTORY.

Page 231.—AMBABAI, *tahsil* JHANSI.

A small village in 25°33' N., 78°29' E., nine miles from Jhansi on the Agra road, notable as the first military camping place on the Jhansi and Agra road. It has a population of 943 and a small tank, the water of which is drawn off to allow of the sowing of rabi crops. It contains a police outpost, and an old fort in ruinous condition. It is owned in equal shares by a large number of resident Lodhis, Brahmans and Thakurs.

Page 231, line 2, *Arjar*.—For 'N' read 'E' and for '440' read '336'.

Page 231, line 20, *Arjar*.—For 'Raja' read 'Maharaja'.

Page 231, line 23, *Arjar*.—For 'was' read 'has so far been'.

Page 231, lines 25—28, *Arjar*.—For 'till . . . department' read 'but this was done in 1905'.

*Page 231, insert after Arjar, ASTA, tahsil Garautha.*

'Population 1,419, a village in 25°39' N. 79°13' E., about two miles N.-E. of Gursarai, owned by a large body of resident Thakurs. It was formerly part of the *jagir* of Rao Senapat of Katera, but was resumed in 1855. There are a school and a canal inspection bungalow, and a large tank maintained by the Irrigation department, though hitherto there has been no irrigation effected from it.'

*Page 232.—BABINA.*

*Page 232, line 10.—For '1901' read '1911' and for '2235' read '2400.'*

*Page 232, line 15.—Add 'a' before 'post office' and 'school.'*

*Page 232, line 16.—After 'Hindi' add 'The Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) is in force. There is a military encamping-ground here.'*

*Page 232, line 19.—After 'Government,' add 'While the Bara Tal was breached in 1902, and repaired by Government at a cost of Rs. 3,859, half of which the zamindars are repaying, but the management rests entirely in their hands.'*

*Page 232.—BAGHAIRA.*

*Page 232, line 5.—After 'station' add 'school'.*

*Page 232, line 8.—For '1901' read '1911' and for '934' read '933.'*

*BAKWAN, tahsil Moth.*

*Page 232.—A considerable village, population 1,387, in 25°44' N.-78°55' E., four miles west of Moth on the unmetalled road to Bhandar. It is owned by a large number of resident Bundelas, and contains a school and ruined fort, but is chiefly noteworthy as the place of residence of a number of Kirats, generally included with the Chandravedis, a more or less criminal fraternity, who behave well in and near their homes, but go on thieving expeditions at a distance.*

*BALABEHAT, pargana BALABEHAT, tahsil Lalitpur.*

*Last line of page 232.—For '904' read '1,040.'*

*Page 233, line 19.—Omit 'its present owner' and add after 'Jabalpur,' 'from whom it has descended to its present owner, Seth Ballabh Das.'*

BALABEHAT pargana, tahsil Lalitpur.

Page 233, line 4.—After 'total' add 'area.'

Page 234, line 8.—For 'Dhourra' read 'Dhaurra.'

Page 234, line 13.—For 'town' read 'village.'

Page 235, line 6 (Balabehat)—(continued)—After 'Nikauth' insert 'and Sita Mori' and for 'temple' read 'temples also after 'there are' insert 'Mahratta or.'

Page 235—,BAMANWAN, tahsil Moth.

'A village in 25° 30' N. 79° 2' E.; population 1,032, situated at the intersection of the Baragaon-Garotha and Erichh-Bangra roads. It is mostly owned by resident Brahmans and Kachhis. The village contains a stone fort built by the Mahrattas and was the seat of a Garwaro panchayat (see page 129) for the 13 villages of Baror, Bhatpura, Chandwari, Berwai, Rora, Sitora, Sitori, Rampura, Kukargaon, Khoh, Bakain, Parsa, and Bamanwan, which held its sittings under the banyan tree on the athai of Bamanwan.'

Page 236, lines 4 and 5.—For '1901' read '1911' and for '2908' read '3460.'

Page 236, line 22.—For 'and in this direction' read 'while throughout the northern portion of the pargana.'

Page 237, line 11 (Banpur).—After 'Kelgawan' insert 'Banpur to Kelgawan and thence to Larwari.'

Page 237, line 15.—After 'Bar' insert 'Barodia-Dang, Bhailoni-Ludhiau, Bhailoni-Suba'.

Page 237, line 15.—Before 'Bar' insert 'Banpur.'

Page 237, line 16.—For 'Bhailoni-Suba, Barodia-Dang' read 'Samogar' and before 'Raksa' insert 'Mogaon.'

Page 237, line 19.—After 'Banpur' insert 'Bar' and after 'structure' insert "and at Tori a 'baoli' and some rude walling is also attributed to these people."—Delete 'and' before 'at Banpur' and for 'at' read 'At.'

Page 237, Bansi, line 7.—Omit 'Police station'.

Page 238 (Bansi), line 12.—For '1901' read '1911' and for '2104' read '2135'.

Page 239, line 7.—After 'temples' insert 'and at the former place a long inscription'.

Page 239, line 13.—After 'Bausi' insert 'Binaika-muafi.'

Page 239, line 24 (*Bant*).—For '1901' read '1911' and for '811' read '882.'

Page 240, line 21.—For '1901' read '1911.'

Page 240, line 22.—For '1898' read '2222.'

Page 240, line 23.—After 'Brahmans' add 'There is a Chandel temple in good preservation half mile south-west of the village on the path to Tori.'

Page 240, line 8 (*Baragaon*).—For 'that has.. ..... Jains' read 'of 2,678 in 1911.'

Page 241, line 2 (*Baragaon*).—After 'force' add 'But Rs. 200 per annum is raised by lease of weighing dues, of which six annas in the rupee go to the zamindars, and the balance is utilized in improving the town.'

Page 241, line 4.—After 'Jhansi' add 'There is a market here every Monday.'

Page 241, line 5, *Barwasagar*.—For 'unmetalled roads run' read 'An unmetalled road runs.'

Page 241, line 6 (*Barwasagar*).—Omit 'and .....22 miles' also add 'solely' after 'escape.'

Page 242, line 15.—For 'a flourishing school with five teachers' read 'flourishing boys and girls' schools.'

Page 243, line 22.—For 'Khande Rao Masurkar' read 'Khande Rao Mahurkar.'

Page 243, line 38.—After 'Jains' add 'In 1911 it fell 6,405, of whom 6,057 were Hindu Brahminic, 250 Musalmans 22 Christians, and 76 Jains.'

Page 244, line 1.—For 'Rs. 700' read '800'.

Page 244, line 3.—Omit 'a small force of police.'

Page 244.—Insert before BHASNEH, BHADARWARA, *tahsil* MAU  
'A village lying a mile north of the Jhansi-Nowgong road and four miles east of Mau in 25° 16' N. 79° 13' E., population 1,645. Diwan Raghunath Singh, son of Diwan Bij Bahadur, holds some 130 acres of resumed *muafi* and resides in the fort in the village. He is descended from Bir Singh Deo Maharaja of Orchha through Pancham Singh, who received in *jagir* 28 villages. He had four sons, whose families are now represented by the Thakurs of this village, Taktoli, Khakora, and Patha. The *jagir* was confiscated by the Mahrattas, but partly recovered

later, and finally confiscated after the Mutiny. The village was the seat of a tahsil in Mahratta times and descendants of the last tahsildar hold about one-third of the village and are at feud with the Thakurs.'

Page 244, *Bhasneh*.—For 'Bhasneh' read 'Bhasneh-Madhopura.'

Page 244, line 1.—For 'a village lying' read 'The two villages.'

Page 244.—BHASNEH AND MADHOPURA.

'Bhasneh and Madhopura really form one as the sites adjoin and the lands are intermixed. The joint site has a population of 1,492 and is situated.....'

Page 244, lines 4 and 5.—For 'Near .. forest' read 'Immediately east of the village is a high ridge running for some five miles N. N. E. and S. S. W. which is all reserved forest. There are also.....'

Page 244, line 7.—Omit 'The total ..... souls; and'.....

Page 244, line 14.—For 'Bhasneh' read 'three-fourths of Bhasneh, the rest having passed to Seth Milap Chand. The ruins on the top of the hill were built by ancestors of the Bundela owners.'

'The adjoining village of Madhopura was also originally owned by the Bundelas of Bhasneh, but was confiscated after the Mutiny for their seizure of Garhwai. It was then granted in proprietary right to Sita Ram Nana, third son of the Raja of Gursarai, who in the Mutiny joined Col. Orr's column with a body of men and two guns, and was of great assistance to him in procuring supplies and in the Intelligence department and accompanied him in 1858 at the battle of Kunch. The Gursarai family however soon sold it to a Kaisth of Jhansi who is the present owner.'

Page 244, insert after BHASNEH, 'BIJAIGARH, tahsil MAU.'

'A village in 24° 25' N. 79° 1' E. 16 miles N.-E. of Mau near the unmetalled road from Bangra to Erachh. Population 286. The former name was Lahra, the site of which lies half mile east of the village. There is a Mahratta fort here in fair preservation, which was once the headquarters of a Mahratta pargana; the south side of the fort was breached in the Mutiny. In the village is a somewhat curious temple with a granitic statue of

Chonni Baba, and there appears to have once been a bridge over the stream running below the village. Half a mile north-west of the village is a fair-sized tank constructed by the Irrigation Department.'

Page 244, *Bijoli*, line 3.—For '1901' read '1911' and for '896' read '869.'

Page 245, *Bijrotha*, line 5.—For '1,520' read '1,626.'

Page 245, *Birdha*, line 6.—For '1901' read '1911' and for '1,462' read '1,562.'

Page 245, *Chandpur*.—For '1901' read '1911' and for '34' read '37.'

Page 245, line 7.—For 'east' read 'west.'

Page 247, insert after CHANDPUR 'CHAPRA, *tahsil* JHANSI.'

'24° 59' N. 78° 39' E., a small village, population 537, lying five miles north-east of Jhansi noteworthy for containing a large submersion bandh constructed in 1910 by the Irrigation department in connection with the Garhman canal. This enables a considerable area of rice to be sown below it and of rabi crops in its bed.'

Page 247, line 10 (*Chirgaon*).—For 'since the onstruction' read 'since the construction.'

Page 248, *Chirgaon*, line 4.—For 'Basant ..... Tikamgarh' read 'Basant Kumar died some years ago and was succeeded by Larai Dulaiya, who lived mostly in Tikamgarh and died in 1912. The succession is at present disputed.'

Page 248, line 7.—Correct '1911' for '1901' and '4023' for '4028' where they occur, and in line 8 seq. omit 'of whom Christians.'

Page 248, line 12.—For 'Rs. 1,400' read 'Rs. 2,400.'

Page 248, line 15.—Omit 'a force of ..... police' and for 'and a' read 'and;' add after 'improvement' 'Owing to increase in the town the boundaries were revised and extended in 1909. The town suffered somewhat severely from plague in 1904 and 1912 and is liable to epidemics of cholera.'

Page 248, *Delwara*, line 5—

Read '1911' for '1901' and '1,346' for '1,048.'

Page 248, *Deogarh*, line 5.—Read '165' for '113.'



*Page 250, insert after Deogarh 'DEORI,' TAHSIL 'MAU.'*  
 '24° 13' N. 79° 17' E. A small village, population 318, on the Dhasan here dammed to make a storage reservoir for the Dhasan canal, which actually takes off at Lachura some eight miles lower down. The reservoir, which is named after Pahari, the village in Alipura State on the other side of the Dhasan, extends many miles up the Dhasan and its tributary, the Ur, and the construction has necessitated the entire removal of Kotra Ghat village. The police outpost and ferry have been transferred to Deori. The Dhasan is crossed here by the Jhansi-Nowgong road on the subsidiary weir, which has been widened so as to make a good causeway. During the rains a ferry worked from Nowgong is maintained.'

*Page 251, Dhamna line 1.—For '642' read '553.'*

*Line 3.—After 'road' insert. 'It is also connected by an unmetalled road with Barwa Sagar, which is 10 miles distant.'*

*Line 10.—After 'free' insert 'the family.....to a Bania in lines 11 to 13' and after 'outpost,' add 'There are also a small district board inspection bungalow and a school.'*

*Page 251, Dhauri Sagar line 5.—For '429' read '253.'*

*Page 25, Dhourra.—For 'Dhourra' read 'Dhaurra.'*

*Dhaurra in lines 2 and 3 read '1911' for '1901' and '468' for '454' respectively.*

*Page 251, insert after DHAURRA 'DHUKWAN, tahsil JHANSI'*  
 The village of this name was converted wholly into reserved forest, but a considerable area has since been handed over to the Irrigation department for the construction of the dam on the Betwa known as the Dhukwan reservoir. There is here an excellent inspection bungalow and good fishing is obtainable below the weir, while the reservoir when full runs some eight miles up the river nearly as far as the railway bridge, and being bordered with jungle-clad hills forms a charming piece of water. A metalled road connects Dhukwan with Babina, and this is carried across the Betwa on the subsidiary weir, while from the Lalitpur side of the river a good moram road runs via Nathi Khara and Hisar to rejoin the main Saugor road at Serwans. This route though five miles

longer than the metalled road avoids the ferry crossing at Jharar Ghat. Dhukwan is connected with Jhansi by a canal telegraph line.

*Page 251, village Dhourra.—For 'Dhourra' read 'Dhaurra.'*

*Page 252, Dongra, line 3.—Add after 'jagir'—'except one patti of Debi Singh resumed for dacoity' and read '1911' for '1901' and '1642 for 1312' in lines 5 and 6.*

*Page 252, Dudhai lines 4 and 5.—For 'Dhourra' read 'Dhaurra.'*

*Page 252, Dudhai, line 6.—For a 'third ..... and a' read 'a police outpost and.'*

*Line 8.—After 'Sagor' add 'The police station formerly here was abolished in 1912.'*

*Line 10.—For '184' read '221.'*

*Line 18.—After 'Dudhai' insert an '\*' and add as a footnote:—*

*'\* See page 198.'*

*Page 253, line 3.—For 'east' read 'west.'*

*Line 21.—After 'condition' insert 'Here was found the image of the boar incarnation of Vishnu exhibited at Allahabad in 1910 and now in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow.'*

*Line 37.—For 'south-eastern' read 'south-western.'*

*Page 254, Erachh, line 19.—For 'population.....Musalmans' read 'a steadily declining population which has fallen from 3,341 in 1891 to 2,850 in 1901 and to 2,275 in 1911. The principal inhabitants as well as the owners are Musalmans.'*

*Page 256, line 2.—For 'again' read 'against'.*

*Page 256, insert after ERACHH 'GAIRAHA, TAHSIL MAU.'*

24°20' N. 79°5' E. Population 203. A small village about 12 miles N.-W. of Mau notable for a fine Chandel temple in excellent preservation. It is situated about half a mile north of the site on a commanding position half-way up the side of a hill, and is constructed of carved grey granite in the form of an equal-armed cross, the west arm being occupied by a *sikara* in the usual form. A flight of steps leads up to it and a paved courtyard extends round it. Near by is a black basalt image of Buddha, apparently bearing the date Sambat 1234. The temple was repaired at Government expense some 20 years ago.

Page 256, Garautha, line 10.—For 'Mau and' read 'Rura, 20 miles, but.'

Line 11.—For 'use this route' read 'travel via Gursarai and Mau, or Gursarai and Punchh.'

Page 256, line 17.—For '1901' read '1911' and for 'risen' read 'fallen' and for '1878' read '1532.'

Line 19.—After 'caste' add 'About a mile N.E. in the uninhabited mauza of Ranipur is a conspicuous and picturesque ruined fort on a rocky hill built by Dakhini Brahmans, whose descendants are represented by a widow living in Garautha.'

Page 256, Garautha tahsil pargana, line 6.—After 'miles' insert '(including 6,513 acres of reserved forest).'

Line 11.—After 'Mau' insert 'and the jagirs of Tori—Fatehpur, Bijna, and Dhurwai.'

Page 257, Garautha pargana, line 9.—Delete 'is a perennial stream which.'

Line 10.—After 'tributaries' insert 'the chief of which is the Patrabi joining it at Turka Lachura.'

Lines 22 and 23.—Delete 'present...desolation,' and after 'Ghar' add 'and though much of it is bare and desolate the greater part yields a moderate return in the shape of wood or grazing.'

Line 30.—For 'almost entirely' read 'predominantly.'

Page 259, Garautha tahsil, line 9.—For 'from 1892 and 1902' read '1896—1905' and for '1903' read '1902-03.'

Line 10.—For '1894—5' read '1904-5.'

Line 15.—After 'crops' insert 'though the proportion of rabi crops has been increasing of late years with the revival of wheat.'

Line 18.—Before 'gram' insert 'wheat and.'

Line 19.—For 'latter is mixed with wheat' read 'the two last are sown together.'

Page 259, line 36.—For 'Kakariwai' read 'Kakarbai.'

Page 260, line 15, delete—'The average ..... mile.'

Line 15.—After 'mile' add 'In 1911 the population had again risen to 72,626, giving an increase of 8.5 per cent. The average density only amounts to 156 persons per square mile.'

Page 260, line 16.—After the word 'were' add 'in 1901'.

*Page 260, line 32.—For '1901' read '1911' and for '4304' read '4,164.'*

*Page 261 (Garautha tahsil continued).*

*Line 31.—For 'laklots at Haibatpura' read 'Chandel remains (temples and a baithak) at Haibatpura near the tank which is itself Chandel and a tank and some Chandel ruins at Nagar.'*

*Line 34.—For 'forms' read 'is usually united with Mau to form.'*

*Line 38.—After 'Gursarai' add 'Erachh, Baghera.'*

*Page 261 (insert after GARAUTHA) 'GARHIA PHATAK, tahsil JHANSI'*

'Garhia Phatak with Purwa Garhia, Nagra, and Pulia no. 9 have been united to form an Act XX town. The three former are situated close together immediately outside the boundary of the railway land half a mile west of the railway workshops; Pulia no. 9 is in the angle between the main line and the Manikpur branch. The population is composed almost wholly of workmen in the railway workshops and totalled 5,919 in 1911, having risen very rapidly from 857 in 1891 and 2,321 in 1901. The places are almost suburbs of Jhansi, but are situated too far from the municipal border to be satisfactorily managed as part of the municipality. The G. I. P. Railway contributes Rs. 800 per annum to the town funds, receipts of and expenditure from which balance at about Rs. 3,000 annually. The towns have so far been allowed to grow up in a very disorderly manner, but for the future a system of roads has been planned and it is hoped that sanitation will be considerably improved. There are here a police outpost and three schools (two for boys and one for girls) maintained by an American Missiop. The towns are situated in the revenue mauza of Rund Panch Mahal, the name being derived, however, from Garhia, which lies three-quarters of a mile south-west of Garhia Phatak, and in which the railway reservoir known as the Garhia lake, formed by damming the Pahuj river about two miles above where it is crossed by the Sipri road, lies. The lake is distinct from the two referred to on page 50.'

*Page 262, Garhmanu, line 2.—For '1901' read '1911' and for '575' read '548.'*

Page 262, Geora-Gundhera, line 5.—For '1901' read '1911' and for '1071' read '1077.'

Page 262, Girar, lines 4 and 5.—'Omit' and at present..... post office' and for '1901' read '1911' and '238' for '157.'

Page 263 (insert after Girar) GURHA, tahsil GARAUTHA.  
'A village, population 617 in 25° 27' N., 79° 21' E., situated 10 miles S.S.E. of Garautha on the Dhasan. The village contains the Nagonath Hill, a conspicuous landmark a mile north-east of the village on the top of which are two temples and a shrine to Mahadeo in a cave; between the two temples is a great trigonometrical survey station. The view from the top is very extensive. At the foot of the hill on the east side is a Chandel baithak. The village was originally owned entirely by Bundelas, who have lost five annas.'

Page 326, GURSARAI.

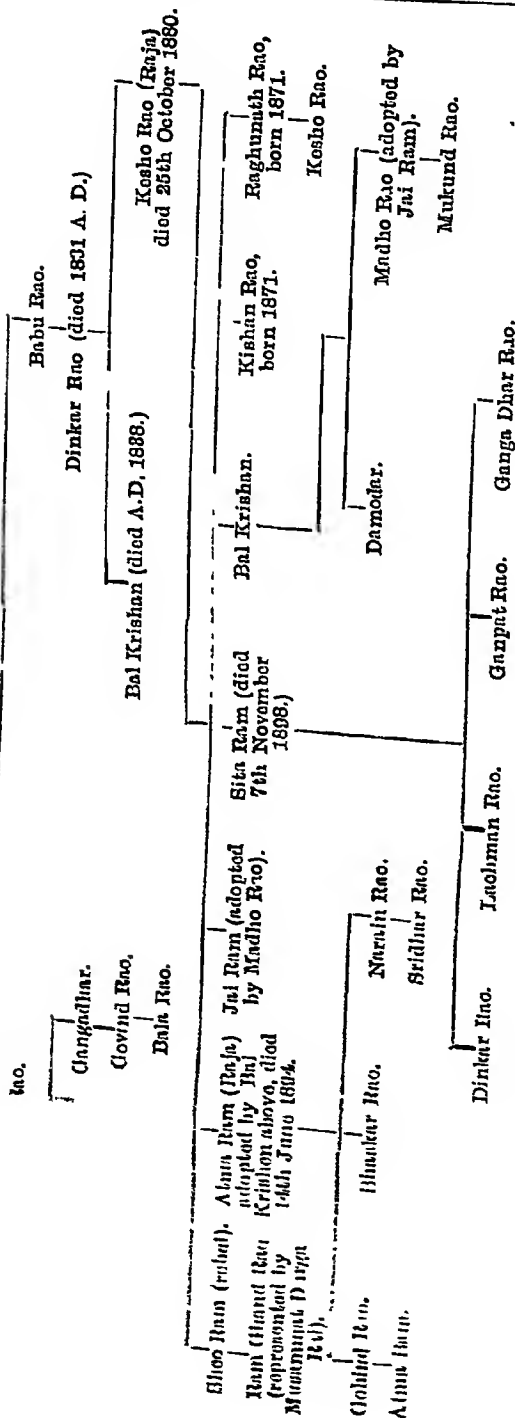
Page 263, line 19.—For 'Rao's' read 'Raja's.'

Page 263, line 25 to line 1 on page 264.—Omit 'and though.....Orai.'

Page 264, line 4.—After 'Jains' add 'while in 1911 it had still further declined to 4,164.'

Page 264.—Insert the following in place of the existing genealogical tree:—

NARSINGH PANDIT.



Page 265, line 1.—For 'cancelled' read 'withdrawn.'

Page 265, line 13.—For 'one and half..... revenue' read '75 per cent. of the assets.'

Page 265, line 36.—For 'At the present.....carried out' read 'Until 1912, the Raja was permitted to levy an octroi at certain prescribed rates and goods imported into Gursarai in consideration of his contributing Rs. 858 to the town fund for conservancy and watch and ward, etc. But from that date he surrendered his right to collect octroi and has no longer to contribute towards the town expenses. Since then Gursarai has become an ordinary Act XX town.'

Page 266.—After 'Gursarai' insert—

'HAIBATPURA, tahsil GAROTHA.'

"Population 331 in 25° 35' N. and 79° 15' E. This is the chief of a group of villages close together and of interest by reason of their Chandel remains and panchayat system. These villages are Chaukri, Nonar, and Basa. There is a fine Chandel tank at Haibatpura and a ruined temple  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile north of the site. In Chaukri there is a Chandel baithak called the 'Katchery' and ascribed locally to Ala and Udal. There are ruins of less interest in Basa and Chaukri. For the Garhwaro panch, the meeting-place of which is in the temple of Mahabir in Nonar, see page 129."

Page 266, Jakhlon, line 3.—For '1901' read '1911' and for '1388' read '1698.'

Page 267, Jakhaura, line 7.—Add after 'one' 'The tank burst in 1904 and was repaired by the Irrigation department, the owners, who are Lodhis, paying part of the cost.'

Page 267, line 8.—For 'it contains' read 'there are.'

Page 267, line 13.—For '1901' read '1911' and for '2398' read '2196.'

Page 267, Jhansi city, line 10.—After 'east' insert 'and there are a number of unmetalled roads which radiate in directions unserved by metalled roads.'

Page 267, lines 14 to 16—delete 'and there.....roads.'

Page 268, line 5.—After 'Provinces' add 'In 1911 the population had increased to 58,236. In the same year the population of the cantonments was found to be 11,972.'

Page 268, line 6.—For '37157' read '43482' and after 'Hindus' add '71 being Aryas' and for '9867' read "12,736."

Page 268, line 7.—For '150' read '1340,' for '207' read '280.'

Page 268, line 8.—For '3872' read '6416,' and for, 2116' read '3181.'

Page 268, line 9.—For '1,855' read '1435' and omit the words 'others, chiefly.'

Page 268, line 18.—For '32.96' read '50.02.'

Page 268, line 19.—Delete 'and' between the words 'drink and textile.'

Page 268, line 20.—After the word 'industries' add 'commerce transport and storage' and for '20' read '14.5.'

Page 268, lines 21 and 22.—Delete '16.45 per cent.....and.'

Page 268, line 23.—For '9.2' read '5.5.'

Page 269, footnote, line 3.—For 'Rrja' read 'Raja' and for 'olny' read 'only' in the fifth line of the footnote.

Page 273, line 18.—For 'fertival' read 'festival.'

Page 273, line 29.—For 'Jhirman' read 'Jhirnan' and after, 'open' read 'though not used for cart traffic.'

Page 274, line 1.—After 'egress' insert 'forming what is known as the Phuta Darwaza.'

Page 274, line 4.—Delete 'broad.'

Page 274, line 8.—Before 'broad' insert 'fairly.'

Page 274, line 23.—For 'opposite to it' read 'a short distance to the west of it.'

Page 274, line 29.—Delete from 'Six.....to Orchha Darwaza' and add 'seven wards, four of which are within the city walls, while the other three however known as Talpura, Naibasti, and Sipri Bazar, respectively, are outside the walls.'

Page 275, lines 3 to 5.—Delete 'though.....lines.'

Page 277, line 12.—After 'miles' insert 'which includes 14,719 acres of reserved forest.'

In footnote.—Read '5049' for '3499.'

Page 278, line 12.—After 'sown,' insert 'Several of these tanks such as those at Chhapra and Digara have been restored or reconstructed by the Irrigation department.'



Page 279, line 7.—Delete 'very.'

Page 279, line 24.—Delete 'when the last enumeration was made.'

Page 280, line 2.—After 'Bundelas' add 'The total population in 1911, including the city and cantonments, was 166,939 persons. Classified according to religions there were 142,066 Hindus; Brahminic, 208 Aryas, 765 Jains, 980 Sikhs, 19,444 Muhammadans, 3,216 Christians, and 258 Parsis.

'The density of population was 330 persons per square mile, showing an increase over last census of 14.8 per cent.'

Page 281—Jhansi—(continued).

Page 281, line 7.—After 'are' insert 'the Chandel temples or remains thereof' and delete 'Pachar.'

Page 281, line 8.—Before 'have' insert 'and Pachar.'

Page 281, line 9.—After 'usually' insert 'together with Moth.'

Page 281 Jharar line 2.—For '46' read '67.'

Page 281, Jharar—For 'It gives.....season' read 'The Jhansi-Lalitpur road here crosses the Betwa by a causeway when the water is low enough, by a ferry at other times. The water is held up by the dam at Dhukwan, 6 miles lower down, so that the causeway is not in use until late in the season, and, in years when there is little demand for irrigation, not at all. On the other hand, since the construction of the dam the ferry is workable throughout the year, which formerly was not the case, the nearest crossing in the rains having been at the Surengh at two miles higher up.'

Page 281—KACHNEO, tahsil MAU.  
'A considerable village in 25° N. 7°13'8 57' eleven miles west of Mau with which it is connected by an unmetalled road as also with Bangra three miles distant on the Jhansi-Nowgong road. Population 982. The village was originally owned by resident Ahirs, but it has now passed to purchasers chiefly Mst. Radha Bai of Jhansi and the rest to resident Kaisths. There is a fair-sized tank prettily situated west of the range of the hills behind the village (see page 59). There is also a district board inspection bungalow which was formerly a shooting-box of Birsinghdeo Raja of Orchha.'

Pages 281 and 282, *Kakarvai*, line 4—For 'It is.....Durkhuru' read 'It gives its name to an ubari estate consisting of Kakarbai (15 annas), Kachir, Dhamnaur, Hiranagar, Kharka, and Dumrai together with about one-third of Durkhuru. The family of the Rao reside in a fort in Kakarvai, which is imposingly situated on a ridge of rock on the north-east side of the village, but they are now greatly impoverished mainly by reason of their large numbers.'

Page 281.—Omit the footnote on this page.

Page 282, line 12, for '1901' read '1911' and for '1356' read '1348.'

Page 282.—Insert after *Kakarvai*.

'KARARI, *tahsil* JHANSI.'

'A village in 25°32' N. 78°28" E. on the Agra road, seven miles north-east of Jhansi and one mile from the railway station named from it, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. The population is 660. It contains an old fort and is owned by resident Gujars and Ahirs.'

Page 282,—Insert here.

KARGAWAN, *tahsil* MOTH.

'A village in 25°27' N. 78° 53' E., five miles north-east of Chirgaon on the Cawnpore metalled road; population 1,386. The original owners are resident Lodhis, but they have lost more than half the village. The site is an old one, being apparently mentioned as Kari-gramma in the copper-plate inscription found at Pachar (see page 313). From the context it would appear that Kargawan was then the chief town of a pargana. There are also in the village Chandel remains in the shape of carvings, derived apparently from a temple and now on a shrine near the school; and an old Chandel well lined with large bricks.'

Line 12.—After 'elegance.' 'There is also a considerable amount of kharua cloth manufactured.'

Page 282, lines 12 and 13.—For '1901' read '1911' and for '4375' read '4249.'

Page 282, line 22.—After, Rs. 2150 'add' *rontal kists* are still collected here as in Orchha, i. e. the *kharif kist* in August and the *rabi kist* in January. 'There is a large area of forest which is cut over rather severely, whereby the Sada-Sohawal

shrub (*Lantana aculeata*) is spreading to the detriment of more useful trees.'

Page 283, *Kelgawan*, line 4.—For '1901' read '1911' and for '1985' read '2226.'

Add at the end 'The village was originally the jagir of the Kamdar of Raja Mor Pahlad, whose descendants retain about two-thirds of the village, the remainder having mostly passed to the present Diwan of Tikamgarh, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Zaman Khan, though recorded in the name of his sister-in-law Mst. Mehtab Begum. This lady also holds shares in the neighbouring villages of Dangraun and Mahawa-Khora.'

Page 283, lines 8 and 4.—For '1901' read '1911' and for '503' read '517.'

Page 283,—*Kelwara*.—Add at the end—'It was originally owned entirely by the Lodhis, but they have lost three-fourths to various purchasers.'

Page 283, Add here—*KHAILAR, tahsil JHANSI*.

'A fair-sized village, population 1,091, in 25° 20' N. 78° 33' E. It is situated nine miles south of Jhansi on the Lalitpur road and is the first military encamping-ground on that road from Jhansi. The village is owned by several resident Ahirs and contains a tank managed by the Irrigation department. The mass of hills to the west of the village forms a conspicuous landmark and the immediate neighbourhood forms a favourite ground for field-firing for the Garrison at Jhansi, and special arrangements to facilitate this have been entered into with the zamindars as regards an area of about a mile square immediately north of the hills and west of the metalled road.'

Page 283. Add here—*KHAJURAHA, tahsil JHANSI*.

'A railway station 11 miles south of Jhansi which derives its name from the neighbouring villages of Khajraha Buzurg and Khajraha Khurd, the former of which lies half a mile west of the station and the latter about three miles west. Khajraha Buzurg is the more important with a population of 853. It is purely agricultural and is owned by a large body of resident Lodhi co-sharers.'

Page 283, *Khajuria*, line 8.—For '753' read '795.'

Page 283, *Konchhabhanwar*, line 1.—For '1308' read '1566.'

Page 284, *Konchhabhanwar*, line 15.—For 'the bulk ... and' read 'for some reason.'

Page 284, line 19.—For 'the executive ..... division' read 'the Irrigation department.'

Page 284, *Kotra Ghat*.—Delete from the 'A village lying to..... chiefly Parihars' and add 'The village now lies in 24° N. and 79° 16' E some 2½ miles south of the new road from Jhansi to Nowgong, five miles from Jhansi and 11 miles from Mau. It was formerly situated about a mile N.-E. but the old site had to be abandoned on the construction of the Pahari dam on the Dhasan two miles below the old site. There is a school, but the other institutions formerly here have been removed elsewhere, the police outpost (a police station until 1907) to Deori, the cattle pound to Pūrwa, and the inspection bungalow to Bhandra, while the military encamping-ground has been abandoned entirely. The population in 1911 was 1,230, chiefly Parihars.'

Page 286, *Kotra Ghat*.—Omit last paragraph.

Page 286, *Kumheri*, line 3.—For '1,901, read' 1911 and for '1758' read '2,228.'

Page 286, *Kumheri*, line 4.—Omit 'The only ... size' and add 'The village was originally owned two-thirds by Brahmans and one-third by Kurmis, all resident. These have lost altogether rather over one-third, which has passed chiefly to Kaists. The panchayat system survives here strongly and many cases are settled without reference to the law courts.'

Page 286, *Lachura*, line 6.—Delete 'Three miles ..... in length.'

Page 286, *Lachura*, line 11.—After '1908' add 'The reservoir extends right up to the Pahari dam and being bordered on the west by a jungle-clad range of hills forms a beautiful sheet of water. The whole of the area between the reservoir and the range running south-west of Laehura village is now reserved forest.'

Page 286, *Lachura*, line 12.—Omit 'Post office and school.'

Page 286, *Lachura*, line 13.—For '775' read '746.'

*Page 286, Lachauri, line 14.—After 'Chamari' add 'After the village is mainly owned by resident Bani Thakurs.'*

*Page 286, LALITPUR Sub-Division.*

*Line 10.—For 'It has accordingly' read 'The Sub-divisional Officer is assisted by a Deputy Collector, as a rule with less than full powers, while the Munsif of Lalitpur has the criminal powers of a second class Magistrate. There are also an Assistant Superintendent and Reserve Inspector of Police and a few clerks besides the ordinary court clerk, as the Sub-divisional Officer's duties are somewhat more extensive than those of the ordinary Sub-divisional Officer stationed at headquarters. The sub-division has however in most respects ...'*

*Page 287, LALITPUR, pargana and tahsil LALITPUR.*

*Page 287, line 7.—For 'east' read 'west.'*

*Page 287, line 27.—For '1800' read '1787.'*

*Page 287, line 28.—After 'fought' insert 'near.'*

*Page 287, line 30.—After 'Shahzad' insert '(see page 205).'*

*Page 288, line 4.—For 'from' read 'by.'*

*Page 288, line 35.—Delete 'but.'*

*Page 289, line 1.—After 'tank' insert 'the catchment area of which has been considerably increased lately by the construction of a channel diverting a stream into it. But in spite of this the sub-soil water level continues to fall, presumably by reason of the completeness with which rain-water is drained off by the numerous drains and paved streets.'*

*Page 289, lines 10 and 11.—For 'district surveyor' read 'sectional officer of the Public Works department (Roads and Buildings) and subdivisional officer of the Irrigation department.'*

*Page 289, line 27.—After 'other religions' add 'At the census of 1911 the number had risen to 12,449, of whom 9,146 were Hindus, 1,365 were Jains, 6 were Sikhs, 1,778 were Muhammadans, and 154 were Christians.'*

*Page 289, line 24.—For 'at the last enumeration' read 'The enumeration of 1901.'*

*Page 290, line 15.—Delete 'suh'*

*Page 291, line 15.—After 'wells' insert 'There are, however, several tanks, of which the chief are Kalyanpura,*

whence a small system of canals takes out, Daoni, Karipahari, Kelwara, Lagon, and the Sumera tank at Lalitpur: the first four have been recently constructed by the Irrigation department.'

*Page 292, line 26.*—After 'apiece' add 'The population in 1911 numbered 159,462, showing a rise of 10·3 per cent. over that of 1901. Classified according to religion, there were 210,403 Hindus Brahmanic, 4,939 Jains, 3,910 Muhammadans, and 200 Christians.'

*Page 291, line 15.*—For '1901' read '1911' and for '63623' read . . . . .

*Line 17.*—Before 'eastward' insert 'south.'

*Page 291, line 22.*—Delete 'several' and for 'in it' read at Delwara, Lalitpur, Jiron ' and Jakhlaun within the limits of the pargana.'

*Page 292, line 31.*—Delete 'the only.'

*Page 292, line 32.*—Delete 'in the subdivision.'

*Page 292, line 33.*—Before 'Bansi' insert 'Pura Kalan.'

*Page 292, line 38.*—After 'Kiraunda' insert 'Tenga.'

*Page 292, line 38.*—For 'Kiraunda' read 'Kiraunda.'

*Page 293, line 1.*—For 'Buhchera' read 'Buchera.'

*Page 293, line 10.*—Delete 'Bar, Bansi. Dudhai, and Narhat.'

*Page 293, line 10.*—After 'Talbehat' insert 'and,' and after 'Nathi Khera' add 'while portions of the tahsil lie in the police circles of Bar and Narhat, the headquarters of which lie in the Mahroni tahsil.'

*Page 293.*—Insert here, LEWA, tahsil JHANSI.

'A village 15 miles north-east of Jhansi on the Bhandar road. It is situated on an elevated mound and is probably one of the oldest sites in the district, being mentioned in the copper-plate inscription found at Pachar and dated 1233 Sambat. It contains a Chandel *baoli* situated about 100 yards south-west of the village. Near the *baoli* is a carved Chandel pillar with an illegible inscription which has been utilised as a *sati* stone. The village has a population of 610 and is owned by resident Lodhis.'

*Page 293, Madanpur, line 8.*—For 'but has . . . . school and' read 'and has a school, but'

Page 293, Madanpur, line 10.—For '1901' read '1911' and for '561' read '527.'

Page 293, Madanpur, line 14.—After 'buildings' insert 'called locally the Kachahris of Ala and Udal.'

Page 294, line 3.—For 'but was' read 'and the defences of dry stone' walling about three feet high are still to be seen. These were however . . . . .'

Page 294, line 9.—For 'Phatun . . . . . hermits' read 'the Phatan, a gorge cut through the sandstone ridge by the Ohri river: here are some natural caverns once tenanted by hermits, now a not infrequent resort of tigers.'

Page 294, Madaora, line 7.—For '1,142' read '1,261.'

Page 295, Madaora pargana, line 10.—For 'is' read 'however is distinctly undulating and is' and for 'nalas' read 'stream.'

Page 295, Madaora pargana, line 12.—For 'nalas' read 'streams' and for 'back centrally' read 'through the centre.'

Page 295, Madaora pargana, line 15.—After 'pargana' insert 'The scenery along the streams where they pass through the northernmost scarp of the Vindhya in a series of gorges is probably the prettiest in the provinces outside the Himalayan districts.'

Page 295, Madaora pargana, line 35.—After 'acres' insert 'There are no canals, but tanks exist at Arjun-Khiria, Dhawa and Dongra-Kalan, Madanpur, and Madaora.'

Page 296, line 15.—After 'south' read 'There is a large collection of Chandel remains at Madanpur, and Chandel temples in good and fair preservation at Sonrai, Gurha, Kakarua, Siron, Budhni-Narhat, Daulatpur, and Markhera; while there are ruins of what were once fine forts at Madaora and Sonrai, and others at Narhat and elsewhere. The Gond fortifications at Girar are of interest. The more important of these remains have been separately described.'

Page 296, Madaora pargana, lines 15 and 16.—Delete 'and its . . . . . chapter IV.'

Page 296, line 2.—For '2632' read '3094.'

Page 297, line 13. read 'moti' for 'moto.'

Line 35, after 'acres' insert 'there are good tanks at Sonjnu Maigawan, and Bangarua.'

Page 298, *Mahroni tahsil*, line 9.—For 'south' read 'Saugor district.'

Page 298, *Mahroni tahsil*, line 15.—For 'Sonjna' read 'Sajnam.'

Page 298, *Mahroni tahsil*, line 16.—For 'touches' read 'includes a part of.'

Page 299, *Mahroni tahsil*, (continued) line 9.—For 'Bundela' read 'Bundelas.'

Page 299, *Mahroni tahsil*, line 16.—After 'representatives' add 'A marked rise of 17·8 per cent. in the population, which now amounts to 122,374, was observed at the census of 1911.'

Page 299, *Mahroni tahsil*, line 17.—After 'Sindwaha' insert 'Patha, Saidpur, Kumheri, Sonrai.'

Page 299, *Mahroni tahsil*, line 18.—After 'Guna' insert 'and' and delete 'Girar' and 'Madanpur.'

Page 299, *Mahroni tahsil*, line 25.—After 'Gonds' insert 'Agori (a temple probably Gond), Girar (Gond fortifications).'

Page 299, *Mahroni tahsil*, line 31.—Delete 'Girar, Lalitpur.'

Page 300.—MAU, *tahsil* MAU.

Page 300, line 4.—Before 'southwards' delete 'and,' and after 'Tikamgarh,' insert 'and eastward to Ranipur and thence to Ratausa.'

Page 300, line 5.—After 'Markuan' delete 'and' and after 'Lahchura' insert 'Ganupura (opposite Rura), Churara, Bonda, and Uldan.'

Page 300, line 8.—For 'nadis' read 'rivers.'

Page 301, line 11.—Delete 'of three or four streets.'

Page 301, line 15.—For 'to' read 'on.'

Page 301, line 23.—For 'Suprar' read 'Sukhnai.'

Page 301, line 30.—After 'Jhansi' insert '(from 1770 to 1794.)'

Page 302, line 2.—After '19675' insert a comma and omit 'and' after 17231 insert 'in 1911 of 12927.'

Page 302, line 5.—For 'are' read 'were.'

Page 302, line 8.—After 'muhallas' add 'With effect from April 1st, 1912, Ranipur was separated from Mau and converted into an Act XX town (see page 172).'

Page 302, line 11.—For 'five' read 'seven.'



Page 302, line 16.—After 'religions' add 'The population of Mau proper in 1911 classified according to religion consisted of 11,494 Brahmanic Hindus, 10 Aryas, 97 Jains, 1,289 Muhammadans, and 37 Christians.'

Page 303, line 8.—After 'wheat' add 'But trade here is often very adversely affected by the imposition of differential export duties by the Orchha State designed to divert all exports from that state through Tikamgarh (see page 75). It is also adversely affected by the use of the Gajashahi rupee, the exchange of which is manipulated to the invariable advantage of the money-changers and the disadvantage of their customers.'

Page 303, line 11.—Delete 'but the water-supply is bad.'

Page 303, MAU tahsil.

Page 303, line 6.—Delete 'south' before 'west.'

Page 303, line 10.—After 'miles' insert 'which includes 7,129 acres of reserved forest.'

Page 303, line 22, to line 1, page 304.—For 'the further . . . became' read 'The soil becomes progressively darker from south to north.'

Page 304, line 7.—For 'Kachneh' read 'Kachneo.'

Page 305, line 19.—After 'crops' add 'With the revival of wheat cultivation the proportion of rabi crops is increasing.'

Line 27.—For '710' read '170.'

Page 305, line 36.—For 'at the last enumeration' read 'at the enumeration of 1901.'

Page 306, line 18.—For 'town' read 'towns' and for 'is' read 'are.'

Page 306, lines 18 and 19.—For 'Ranipur' read 'and the Act XX town of Ranipur.'

Page 306, line 17.—After 'Mau' add 'at the last census of 1911 the population was 104,278. Classified according to religion there were in 1911, 98,984 Brahminic Hindus, 7 Aryas, 716 Jains, 14 Sikhs, 4,025 Muhammadans, and 532 Christians.'

The density of population was 237 persons per square mile, giving an increase over last census of 4.0 per cent.'

Page 306, line 21.—For 'Kachneh' read 'Kachneo' and after 'tanks' insert 'while there are smaller tanks at Bejaigarh,

Kharon, Katera (Ara Tal), Bangra, Baragaon, Seokra, Dhawa, and Palra; of these, the first eight are in charge of the Irrigation department, and from the Siaori, Magarwara, Kachnco, Pachwara, and Bijaigarh tanks proceed more or less extensive system of canals. At Lachhura and Deori are reservoirs of the Dhasan canal, which, however, does no irrigation in the district.'

Page 306, lines 21 and 22.—Delete 'while Uldan . . . . stations.'

Page 306, line 32.—For 'four' read 'five.'

Page 306, line 33.—After 'namely' insert 'Rura.'

Page 307, line 5.—For 'constitutes' read 'is usually combined with Garautha to form.'

Page 307, line 6.—After 'staff' insert 'who however now no longer as was customary until 1900, resides at Mau.'

Page 307, line 8.—For 'Barwa Sagar' read 'Pandwaha. There are a few remains of archaeological interest, the chief of which are Chandel temples at Basari, Gairaha, Marha, Rura, and Sakrar, and several old forts the best of which are at Bijaigarh and Pachwara.'

#### Page 307.—MOTH.

Page 307, line 3.—Before 'Gursarai' insert, 'Samthar' and before 'Bhander' and 'omit' and Punch' and add after 'Bhander' the first metallised, the others unmetallised.'

Page 307, line 11.—After 'tax' insert 'and weighing licences.'

Page 307, line 12.—Omit 'a police force.'

Page 307, line 15.—After 'notice' add 'The town suffered somewhat severely from plague in 1904 and again in 1912.'

Page 307, line 7.—Delete 'and' before '1901' and after '2937' write 'and in 1911 still further to 2602.'

Page 307, line 8.—Delete 'of this . . . . Hindus' Line 10' for '600' read '1,000.'

Page 307, Moth tahsil, line 4.—After 'miles' insert 'which includes 1,955 acres of reserved forest in 72 blocks which are in charge of the Collector (see page 20).'

Page 307, Moth tahsil, line 10.—For 'inclave' read 'enclave.'

Page 308, line 2.—Insert a comma, after 'Khilli' in line 2 and add 'and' before 'Khilli-Tanti.'



Page 308, line 2.—Delete 'on the other hand ..... is ..... Jalaun district.'

Page 309, line 36.—After 'wells' insert 'There are, however, proposals for new canals on both sides of the Betwa, which should greatly increase the irrigated area and render the tahsil less precarious than it now is (see page 61).'

Page 310, line 4.—After 'crops' add 'Here, as elsewhere in the district the proportion under rabi crops is steadily increasing.'

Page 311, line 2.—After 'representatives' add 'At the census of 1911 there was again a fall to 55,009 or 1.1 per cent. Classified according to religions there were 52,662, Brahminics Hindus, 6 Aryas, 198 Jains, 3 Sikhs, 2,137 Muhammadans, and 3 Christians.'

Page 311, line 13.—For 'no' read 'small' and after 'importance' add 'but its trade has increased of late.'

Page 311, line 20.—For 'north to south' read 'north-east to south-west.'

Page 311, line 29.—After 'impassable' add 'except at Erachh, the ferry at which is passable, save in times of very exceptional flood.'

Page 312, line 37.—For 'forms' read 'is generally united with Jhansi to form.'

Page 312, line 38.—Delete 'generally.'

Page 313, insert after MOTH, MOTI KATRA, tahsil GARAUTHA.

"Population 1,350. A village in 25° 35' N. 79° 26' E. on the Dhasan river where the road from Garautha to Rath crosses that river. It is owned by Bundelas of the Kakarbai family (see page 103) and contains a fort in fair preservation. There is a school here, and a small industry of dyeing kharua cloth, though 'al' cultivation has long ceased. There is a considerable area of reserved forest in this neighbourhood, and a ferry across the Dhasan, which is fordable in the dry season.'

Page 313, insert here MUSTARA, tahsil JHANSI.

'A village three miles north-east of Jhansi which gives its name to a railway station situated 1½ miles from the Baragaon gate of Jhansi city and so nearer the city than Jhansi station itself. The station is connected by a good unmetalled road with the Baragaon gate. The village has a population of 251 and is

owned by Musammât Radha Bai. South of it is a considerable tank which the Irrigation department propose to improve and connect with the Chiru bandh. little further south, forming the whole into one system with the Marghatta bandh in Koncha-Bhanwar; the scheme should go far to restore the prosperity of this tract.

Page 313, insert here NAND KHAS, *tahsil* MOTI.

'A village with a population of 774, which gives its name to a railway station on the Cawnpore branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, situated in Samthar territory about a mile away. The station is connected by an unmetalled road with the metalled Cawnpore road at Samri, one mile distant.'

Page 313, line 7, *Narhat*.—For 'in chapter III' read 'on page 104 et seq.'

Page 313, lines 10 and 11.—For '1901' read '1911' and for '2101' read '2346';

Page 313, *Nathi Kherva*, line 3.—After 'road' add 'which runs north wd Dhukwan to Babina, 15 miles off.'

Page 313, *Nathi Kherva*, line 5.—For '1901' read '1911' and for '448' read '985'.

Page 313, *Nathi Kherva*, line 6.—After 'Jains' add 'though the zamindars are Bundela Thakurs.'

Page 313, insert here NOHAT GHAT, *tahsil* JHANSI.

'Nohat Ghat is the ferry by which the Jhansi-Nowgong road crosses the Betwa seven miles from Jhansi. Owing to the Parichha dam which holds up the water to above this point the ferry works all the year round, and it is possible to maintain at least fair approaches. The name is derived from the village of Nohat Chir within the limits of which the eastern landing lies; the western landing lies in Orchha State territory.'

Page 313, insert here PACHAR, *tahsil* JHANSI.

'A village 16 miles north-east of Jhansi in 25° 34' N. 78° 49' E., population 802. The owners are chiefly resident Ahirs. A copper-plate was discovered here during the excavation of the foundation of a house some 40 years ago and presented to the Government in 1908 by its then possessor Brindaban. It is dated 1233 Samvat and records the bestowal by Raja Parnol of Kalinjâr of a *muafi* on one Pandit Sri Keshawa Sharma. The

*muafi* is recorded as in Bilaspur which is said to be the former name of Pachar, which derives its present name from Pacheri, the particular clan of Abirs to which the proprietors belong. There is in the village a small Chandel temple of carved granite, but the ground level has risen in process of time to such an extent that its roof is now some six feet below the surface and access is obtained by steps. There is a tradition that there are four more such temples, one about 20 yards north of this and two respectively 20 and 40 yards east and a fourth the supposed site of which is not indicated. About a furlong east of the village is a narrow well lined with large bricks, ascribed to the Chandels.

*Page 313, insert here, PACHWARA, tahsil Mau.*

'A considerable village in 24°22' N. 79°5' E. population 1,117, ten miles north-west of Mau on the unmetalled road to Uldan, owned by resident Bundela Thakurs, whose ancestors formerly held it in *jagir* and constructed the fort above the village. There is a large tank west of the range of hills that runs half a mile west of the village; this is under the Irrigation department, as also is the delightfully-situated inspection bungalow overlooking the lake.'

*Page 313, Pali, line 7.—For 'in chapter III' read 'or page 103 et seq.'*

*Page 313, Pali, line 10.—For '1910' read '1911' and for '2451' read '2978.'*

*Page 313, Pali, line 13.—For 'and deep.....Mahadeo' read 'there are two Chandel temples distant about quarter mile apart; the more western is known as 'Nilkanth,' being dedicated to Nilkanth Mahadeo—it has been reconstructed and is therefore of less interest archaeologically than the more eastern temple known as Sita Marhi which is unrestored. Paths up the scarp lead to both while a quarter mile further west than the Nilkanth temple in the Banjara Ghati, formerly the road used by the Banjara caravans and still easily passable to ponies.'*

*Page 314, Pali Pahari. PALI PAHARI, tahsil JHANSI.*

'A small village, population 215, five miles west of Jhansi, which gives its name to the artillery practice camp. The village is Government property and contains a fair-sized tank about a

mile to the south-west constructed by Government in 1889 and now forming part of the Rahuy Garhman system (page 57). There is also a long hill which is of considerable value in connection with the artillery practice. The camp proper however is situated in Simardha and Karari on the east side of the Agru road close to the sixth milestqno from Jhansi and one mile from Karari railway station. Artillery practice is carried on as a rule for three or four weeks during the cold weather, generally in January or February, and extends from the railway line near Jhansi and sometimes beyond the western border of the district. The area shot over is bounded north and south by the Jhansi-Sipri and Jhansi-Agru roads.

Page 314, PARUA, *Uhsil MAU.*

'A large village, population 1,753 in 24° 20' N. 79° E., about 9 miles north-west of Mau, owned by resident Thakurs. It contains a school and two fair-sized tanks. The village is well situated on the eastern slope of a range of hills.'

Page 314, *Pandwaha*, line 3.—For 'Garautha' read

'Garautha.'

Page 314, *Pandwaha*, line 8.—For '1901' read '1911' and for '1017' read '1000.'

Page 314, *insert PAWA, Uhsil Lalitpur.*

'A fair-sized village, population 778, in 25° 5' N. and 78° 26' E. three miles north-east of Talbehat. It is owned by a considerable number of resident Bundelas and lies on the east side of a range of hills surmounted by a minor survey station and a temple to Mahadeo. The village is noteworthy for containing two very successful submergence tanks. The older one lies a mile north-west of the village and the land in the bed rents for as much as Rs. 10 per acre for rabi crops. The newer tank is a mile south of the village and constructed in 1906 by the Irrigation department at a cost of Rs. 24,727.'

Page 314, PARICHHA, *Uhsil Jhansi.*

'A railway station on the Cawnpore branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, two miles from the village of that name which is situated in 25° 31' N. 78° 48' E. and has a population of 582. It gives its name to the dam on the P forming the headworks of the Betwa canal (page 55) which, how

as also the head of the canal is really situated in an outlying portion of the *jagir* of Tori Fatehpur. The railway station is connected with the Cawnpore road by an unmetalled road seven furlongs long.'

Page 314, PIPRA, *insert after* *Paawa PIPRA, tahsil Moth.*

'A fair-sized village three miles north of Bahera and one mile east of the unmetalled Erich-Bangra road. It lies immediately east of a long range of hills which at this point have been cut across by a stream which has been dammed to make the largest tank in Moth tahsil. The tank has been improved by the Irrigation department and will probably be still further enlarged in connection with the proposed Gursafai canal. The village is mainly owned by resident Ahirs and Kurmis, and contains a school.'

Page 314, "PUNCH tahsil Moth." *Omit the whole paragraph.*

Page 314, PURA KALAN, tahsil LALITPUR, *before* RAKSA.

'A large village, population 2,070 in  $25^{\circ} 3' N.$  and  $78^{\circ} 34' E.$ , twelve miles east of Talbehath with which it is connected by a second-class road. The village contains a school and was originally owned in equal shares by Lodhis and Bundelas. The former have now lost most of their shares. There is a fair-sized tank between the site of Pura Kalan and Bijaipura, half in each, the repairing of which is a bone of contention between the two villages. Besides this, a large tank has been made about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-east of the village by damming a considerable stream where it cuts through a range of hills. This was constructed by the Irrigation department in 1905 at a cost of Rs. 20,626, and irrigation is effected by a small system of canals.'

Page 314, Raksa line 2.—*For* '1901' *read* '1911.'

Page 314, line 3.—*For* '1537' *read* '1521.'

Page 314, line 4.—*After* 'station' *insert* 'post office.'

Page 315, Ranipur, line 2.—*After* 'Mau' *insert* 'with which it is connected by a metalled road, as also with the Jhansi-Nowgong road at Ratausa (5 miles) and the railway station of Ranipur Road ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles). Unmetalled roads connect it with Sinori, (7 miles) and Kachneo (4 miles).'

Page 315, lines 2 and 3.—*Omit*, 'with.....municipality.'

Page 315, Raksa, line 4.—*After* 'described' *add* 'on page 16.'



*Page 315, Ranipur, line 5.—After 'post office' insert 'dispensary, police outpost' and after 'school' add 'Up till 1st April 1912, Ranipur formed one ward, returning two members of the joint Man-Ranipur municipality; on that date it was separated from Man, octroi being abolished in Man, and Ranipur converted to an ordinary Act XX town. It is to be hoped that the abolition of octroi and the construction of the metalled road to the railway station will do something to revive the trade of the place.*

*Page 315, line 9.—Insert 'the' before 'old style.'*

*Page 315, line 10.—Add 'the' after 'in.'*

*Page 315, line 24.—For 'and at the last' insert 'inhabitants' and to 5653 in 1901 but rose slightly to 5,803 in 1911.*

*Page 315, lines 25 and 26.—Omit 'for election' boards.'*

*Page 316, Insert after Ranipur, RONI, tahsil Man.*

*A village, population 460 in 25° 13' N. and 79° 10' E., about 3 miles south-west of Man. The village contains a hill rising steeply to some 600 feet above the plain and forming a conspicuous landmark. There are here and in the neighbouring village of Singarwar numerous relics of Gond occupation in the shape of shrines to deceased Gonds whose spirits are still supposed to haunt the place. There are also Chandel remains, a bathak, 300 yards north of the village, and a considerable number of Chandel carvings in various places, and two old tanks. On the top of the hill is a temple, and near it a small tank excavated in the rock. A paved staircase leads up to this temple. The village was formerly owned by Ahirs and Kachhis, then passed to Rajputs, and from them the greater portion has gone to a Kaisth, who is Zakaria officer in the Tikamgarh State.*

*Page 316.—RURA.*

*A railway station on the Manikpur branch, nine miles east of Man. The village has one site with Bhatpura. The fields of the two villages are interlaced. Together they have a population of 942. Rura is owned by Parihar Thakurs, Bhatpura by Bhats, but the latter have lost more than half of Bhatpura. The whole of that part of the two villages lying east of the range of hills immediately east of the village has been taken up as*

reserved forest and is being planted with *shisham* and other trees. There is small Chandel temple in fair preservation half a mile east of the village and just north of the railway. The railway crosses the Dhasan on the east boundary of the village by a bridge consisting of 13 spans of 100 feet each. The Lachura dam over the Dhasan holds the water up in its tributary, the Sukhnai, as well to some distance above the village, and a ferry is accordingly maintained here by the Irrigation department. The railway station is connected by an unmetalled road with Bamori on the Mau-Garantha road, four miles distant, and is the nearest railway station to Garantha (20 miles).'

Page 316.—SAGOLI, *tahsil* MOTH.

'A village in  $24^{\circ} 41' N.$   $79^{\circ} 9' E.$ , population 514, situated five miles south-east of Erachh and a mile from the metalled Punchh-Gursarai road. It is noteworthy for its tank, which is of some size, and lies partly in Sagoli and partly in Bilahti-Kharki. It was constructed in 1905-6, by the Irrigation department, and will probably shortly irrigate a fair area in these villages and also in Patha and Khareni, while a large area of rabi is being grown in its bed. Sagoli contains a somewhat conspicuous isolated hill called Churaiya-ka-pahar surmounted by two small temples. The village is owned by a large but impoverished community of Sringirikh Brahmans who reside here.'

Page 316.—SAKRAR, *tahsil* MAU.

Page 316 line 1.—For 'small' read 'considerable' and in line 3 for '1633' read '1536' line 4 for 'Bhils' read 'Saharins.'

Page 316.—SAR, *tahsil* JHANSI.

'A considerable village in  $25^{\circ} 19' N.$   $78^{\circ} 23' E.$ , 16 miles south-west of Jhansi on the unmetalled road to Pichhor in Gwalior. Population 1,125. It is owned by a large body of resident Ahirs and is notable for a good-sized tank originally constructed by Raja Ram Chandra Rao of Jhansi in Sambat 1869. It burst however almost immediately after being made and was restored and enlarged by the Irrigation department in 1908.'

Page 316, *Sarhumar*, line 1.—For '1,184' read '1,341.'

Page 316, *Sarhumar*, lines 8 and 9.—For 'village. . . chiefly' and 'greater part of the village are the Seths of Bamrana, who

have displaced most of the ancestral owners. The population is chiefly composed of Kuehhis.

Page 316, *Sivri*, line 2.—For 'at' read 'near.'

Page 316, line 4.—For '1901' read '1911' and line 4 for '2339' read '2516.'

Page 316, line 4.—After 'persons' add 'But the site is continuous with those of Kotra and Sohagpur, the whole forming practically one continuous village with a total population of 3,238 to which the Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) has been extended.

Page 316, *Sivori*, lines 5 and 6.—For 'is being' read 'has been.'

Page 316, line 7.—For 'has' read 'had.'

Page 317, line 1.—For 'It is ..... tank' read 'the cill of the tank has now been raised.'

Page 317, line 6.—Add after 'across', 'The construction of this tank has caused partial or total submergence of the sites of Sapatawara, Durgapura, and Siaroni Khurd, which have been removed to fresh sites. The village is prosperous, the tank having greatly improved it. The chief owners are resident Kurmis.'

Page 317—SIRAS GHAT.

Page 317, line 9.—(At end) add 'When the river is low, it is crossed by the ford at Banjaria Ghat about a mile below Siras Ghat, where the ferry boat works. The ford is passable for wheel-traffic, the river flowing over small stones.'

Page 317—SIRON KATAN.

Page 317, line 1.—For '537' read '611.'

Page 317, line 18.—Omit 'or.'

Page 317, line 19.—For 'appropriately' read 'elaborately' and add after 'carved', 'Close to the bank of the Kherna Nadi and within the borders of Satgato village is an excellently carved figure of Hanuman. In this village and Siron Khurd which adjoins it are two large tanks recently restored by the Irrigation department.'

Page 318, *Sivri*, line 1.—For 'north-east' read 'north-west.'

Page 318, *Sivri*, line 3.—For '880' read '847.'

Page 318, *Sivri*, line 7.—For '100' read '20' and add—

'The first mahant is said to have been Ranjivir and to

have founded the *akhara* some 1,000 years ago. It is connected with the Juna *akhara* of Bonares and received several grants from the Chanderi Rajas. The mahant holds Sirsi and Jamora revenue-free for so long as the income is devoted to purposes of charity. He also holds zamindari rights in Seor, Rasoi, and Binaika-musafi, these villages having been resumed within the past 30 years. The mahant has no power to sell, mortgage or gift any of this property. Succession is governed by the rule that the successor shall be one of the *chelas* who is a Brahman and literate, but if there be no Brahman then a Baniya or Rajput of suitable intelligence shall succeed.'

Page 318, *Sojna*, line 1.—For '1286' read '1814.'

Page 318, *Sojna*, line 4.—After 'border' add 'It is connected by unmetalled roads with Mahroni, Maraura (12 miles) and Kakarwas in the Orchha State (8 miles.)'

Page 318, *Sojna*, line 5.—After 'contains' insert 'a fine tank' and after 'post office' add 'a forest bungalow' and after 'school' add 'It is owned by Gaya Prasad, Brahman, a man of considerable influence in this neighbourhood.'

Page 318, *Sonrai*, line 2 for '1002' read '1362' line 6.—Omit 'partially.'

Page 318, *Sonrai*, line 7.—After 'Mutiny' add by 'Sir Hugh Rose's force.'

Page 318, *Sonrai*, line 13.—After 'Chapter I' add 'page 27.'

Page 318.—TALAUR, *tahsil* MOTH.

'A considerable village in the western extension of the *tahsil* just south of the Moth-Bhander road and nine miles from the former. It is connected by an unmetalled road with Kargawan on the Cawnpore-Jhansi metalled road. It has a population of 1005 and contains a school and an inspection bungalow; a cattle market is held weekly. There is also a mud fort built by Govind Pandit, Raja of Jalaun. The village is owned by resident Lodhis, and is in the centre of the best black-soil area in the *tahsil*.'

Page 320, *Talbehat*, line 20.—Omit 'at the enumeration' and add after 'inhabitants,' who increased to 6,433 in 1911.

Page 420, *Talbehat*, line 21.—For '5,424' insert '6038' and for '266' insert '280.'

Page 320, line 22.—Omit the words 'and three others.'

Page 320, line 22.—After 'Muslimans add' 105 Jains and 10 Christians.

Page 321, *Talbehat*, lines 3 and 4.—Delete 'parallel.....'

Page 321, *Talbehat*, line 11.—After 'Talbehat' add 'There are also large tanks constructed or restored by the Irrigation department at Pura Kalan, Pawa, Piyra Rampur, Kakrari, Karesra Kalan, Talbehat, (Gajara and Kakrela tanks), Bijrotha, Bangawan-Kalan, Serwan, Buchera, Birha and Nathi-Khera, and other tanks not in charge of the department at Jamalpur, Gulenda, Budoni, Pura Kala, Geora-Gundera, Pawa, Shabpur, Thanwar, and Rara.'

Page 321, line 34.—For 'weapon' read 'instruments (axes and betel-nut cutters).'

Page 332, line 1, *Talbehat*.—After 'Nathi-Khera' insert 'which is continued through Birha to the causeway across the Betwa on the subsidiary weir below the Dhukwan dam; while from Hissar, where the roads to Pura Kalan and Nathi-Khera diverge a good second class road runs direct to the metalled road at Serwan, and thence on to Bijrotha railway station. These roads give an alternative route between Jhansi and Lalitpur, which is only five miles longer than the metalled road, and avoids the ferry at Jharar Ghat.'

Page 322, after *Talbehat* insert THANWAR, *paragana* LALITPUR. 'A village in 24° 48' N. and 78° 24' E., 10 miles north-west of Lalitpur. It is owned by resident Kasis, who claim to have received it by special grant from the Emperor Akbar, but they have lost the *sanaad*. It contains some clearly ancient buildings, the largest of which is known as the Raja-ka-Mahal, which contains a good deal of carving. Near the village are eight large baobab trees, a sure sign of connection with the Mughals. (See also page 192).'

Page 322.—THARRO, *tahsil* GARHWA. 'A village, population 272, in 25° 45' N. 79° 21' E., situated five miles north of Kakrari. It is notable for its excellently preserved Chandel temple which stands on a granite hillock just south of the Dhulbaja stream about half a mile north of the

village. The temple is of grey granito carved and of the usual type locally known as Pathar Mari, and is remarkable as the most northern Chandel ruin known.'

Page 322.—ULDAN.

Page 322, line 4—add 'The villago is owned by a large body of resident Paik Rajputs.'

Page 322.—ULDAN.

Page 322, line 2.—For 'It has . . . and' read 'it had a population of 1,354, which fell to 1,345 in 1911.'

*Corrections to the Jhansi District Gazetteer Directory.*

Insert 'Ambabai' before 'Arjar.'

- „ 'Asta after 'Arjar.'
- „ 'Bakwan' after 'Baghaira.'
- „ 'Bamanwan' before 'Banpur.'
- „ 'Bhadarwara' before 'Bhasneh.'
- „ 'Bijaigarh' after 'Bhasneh.'
- „ 'Chapra' before 'Chirgaon.'
- „ 'Deori' after 'Deogarh.'
- „ 'Dhukwan' after 'Dhaurra.'
- „ 'Gairaha' before 'Garautha, tahsil Garautha'.
- „ 'Garhia Phatak' before 'Garhmaau.'
- „ 'Gurha' after 'Girar.'
- „ 'Haibatpura' after 'Gursarnai.'
- „ 'Karari' after 'Kakarbai.'
- „ 'Kargawan' before 'Katera.'
- „ 'Kachneo' before 'Kakarbai.'
- „ 'Khailar' after 'Kelwara.'
- „ 'Khajraha' after 'Khailar.'
- „ 'Lewa' before 'Madanpur.'
- „ 'Moti Katra,' Mustra, Nand Khas' after 'Moth.'
- „ 'Pachar' Pachwara, before 'Pali.'
- „ 'Pali Pahari, Palra' before 'Pandwaha.'
- „ 'Parichha' 'Pipra' and 'Pawa' before 'Punch.'
- „ 'Pura Kalan' before 'Raksa.'
- „ 'Roni' after 'Ranipur.'
- „ 'Thanwara,' Tharro after 'Talbehat.'
- „ 'Sagauli' before 'Sakrar.'
- „ 'Sar' before 'Sarhumar.'
- „ 'Talaur' before 'Talbehat.'

Omit 'Punchh.'

For 'Kakarwai' read 'Kakarbai.'

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APPENDIX.

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Gazetteer of Jhansi.

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TABLE I.—Population by taluhs 1911.

Taluhs.	Total.			Hindus.			Muslimans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jhansi ..	166,989	88,351	78,638	142,274	74,254	68,020	19,444	10,545	8,898	5,221	3,551	1,670
Man ..	104,278	52,710	51,568	98,991	49,950	49,041	4,025	2,068	1,957	1,262	692	570
Garrutha ..	72,626	36,891	35,735	69,632	35,382	34,250	2,751	1,391	1,360	243	118	125
Alota ..	55,009	28,122	26,887	52,668	25,865	25,803	2,137	1,147	990	204	110	94
Talipour ..	159,462	81,665	77,807	150,403	76,971	73,432	3,910	2,040	1,870	5,149	3,644	2,505
Nahroni ..	122,874	62,403	59,911	115,941	59,145	56,796	1,902	974	928	4,531	2,344	2,187
Total ..	680,688	360,192	330,496	629,909	322,567	307,342	34,169	18,166	16,008	16,610	9,459	7,151

TABLE II.—Population by thanas, 1911.

## Jhansi District.

Name of thana.	Total population.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Bibina ..	23,734	12,436	11,318	23,030	12,055	11,034	297	184	113	398	227	171
Baragaon ..	17,397	8,696	8,701	17,090	8,531	8,559	293	159	134	14	6	8
Barwasagar ..	19,057	10,039	9,088	18,936	9,630	9,246	430	246	214	271	143	128
Bigheri ..	14,842	7,619	7,228	14,397	7,372	7,025	320	180	140	125	67	58
Birdha ..	10,655	8,432	8,193	15,945	8,100	7,845	983	191	192	937	171	156
Bansi ..	10,240	5,339	5,001	9,949	5,035	4,863	83	43	38	203	103	100
Bar ..	19,036	9,688	9,358	17,955	9,143	8,812	842	159	190	793	381	351
Banpur ..	31,329	10,025	15,304	20,022	15,360	14,662	289	150	189	1,018	515	503
Chirgaon ..	21,988	11,225	10,713	21,168	10,799	10,369	692	378	314	78	43	30
Dadhai ..	10,445	5,388	5,057	9,941	5,112	4,829	207	149	118	297	127	110
Ghat Lakhaura ..	17,583	8,733	8,851	17,031	8,456	8,603	517	275	242	5	3	3
Garautha ..	18,892	9,574	9,308	17,994	9,137	8,857	895	435	447	3	1	3
Garsara ..	15,104	7,607	7,557	14,283	7,168	7,121	780	373	358	145	67	78
Gir ..	8,869	4,534	4,304	8,583	4,423	4,166	36	18	18	243	123	120
Irioh ..	14,915	7,044	7,271	14,031	7,194	6,837	833	431	423	21	9	13
Jakhlaun ..	11,650	5,993	5,657	11,203	5,768	5,438	245	123	122	192	101	97
Jakhaura ..	19,277	9,924	9,353	18,389	9,443	8,893	202	113	89	736	335	371
Kotwali ..	44,893	22,849	21,986	34,972	17,842	17,130	8,719	4,372	4,347	1,144	635	509
Ketara ..	15,538	8,042	7,536	14,905	7,690	7,215	374	197	177	289	155	134
Kakarhai ..	11,424	5,871	5,553	11,005	5,668	5,337	393	193	200	33	10	10
Kailwara ..	10,243	5,273	4,971	9,861	5,075	4,791	105	60	50	271	141	130
Lalitpur ..	37,900	19,350	18,550	33,237	16,971	16,280	2,167	1,113	1,044	2,496	1,263	1,220
Moth ..	19,951	10,073	9,878	19,391	9,720	9,576	503	336	281	35	17	18
Mau ..	45,922	23,186	22,793	42,792	21,500	21,202	2,403	1,501	1,199	780	395	335
Mahroni ..	20,847	10,326	10,271	19,001	9,577	9,624	523	335	258	773	381	389
Maraura ..	18,551	9,432	9,039	17,393	8,810	8,574	272	153	119	890	430	403





New Jhansi	..	80,912	16,558	14,354	23,301	12,451	10,840	6,245	9,886	2,559	1,308	711	656
Nathi Khora	..	18,975	7,170	6,805	13,667	7,005	6,662	62	32	30	246	183	118
Narhat	..	16,121	8,238	7,883	15,196	7,737	7,459	443	237	206	482	234	218
Pardwaha	..	18,297	9,257	9,040	17,785	8,968	8,772	542	281	261	20	18	9
Raksu	..	15,261	8,069	7,192	15,065	1,989	7,127	175	119	56	20	11	7
Sadar Bazar	..	11,972	8,180	8,792	6,402	4,087	2,305	3,181	2,051	1,180	2,369	2,082	357
Sojana	..	12,521	6,398	6,128	11,361	6,103	5,858	15	8	7	545	282	263
Talibehat	..	24,128	12,839	11,789	23,441	14,978	11,463	377	199	178	310	162	148
Udan	..	20,545	10,356	10,189	19,822	9,959	9,868	651	345	305	72	52	20
Total	..	680,688	350,192	330,496	629,671	322,423	307,248	34,169	18,166	16,003	16,848	9,603	7,245

TABLE III.—Vital statistics.

Year.	Births.					Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per, 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1901	19,014	9,776	9,238	90.88	17,865	9,243	8,622	28.96	
1902	81,562	16,208	15,864	51.17	18,088	9,239	8,844	29.82	
1903	80,089	15,508	14,581	48.78	29,530	15,926	14,204	47.88	
1904	85,153	18,226	16,927	56.99	21,510	11,159	10,951	34.87	
1905	32,439	10,777	15,662	52.59	22,116	11,562	10,553	35.86	
1906	24,091	12,450	11,641	39.18	45,235	23,021	22,214	73.18	
1907	28,689	14,888	13,801	43.51	27,916	14,787	13,129	45.26	
1908	37,799	19,562	18,237	61.28	27,208	14,487	12,716	44.11	
1909	24,457	12,707	11,750	39.69	20,234	10,857	9,379	32.79	
1910	35,844	18,514	17,330	58.12	26,389	14,425	11,967	42.79	
1911	39,149	20,038	19,111	57.51	30,043	15,615	14,428	44.13	
1912	37,673	19,295	18,378	55.84	26,894	13,696	12,798	38.77	
1913	37,030	19,108	17,912	54.40	24,035	12,571	11,464	35.81	
1914	38,885	19,963	18,919	57.49	30,067	15,441	14,626	44.45	







TABLE IV.—Deaths according to cause.

Total deaths from—							Year.	
All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Other.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1901..	17,865	..	20	54	12,886	671	..	1901..
1902..	18,083	211	14	147	11,269	346	..	1902..
1903..	29,630	316	27	103	13,140	1,242	..	1903..
1904..	21,510	1,141	..	66	11,716	633	..	1904..
1905..	22,115	399	..	887	12,395	666	..	1905..
1906..	45,235	..	8,450	1,643	23,923	1,696	..	1906..
1907..	27,916	4	14	4	19,412	893	..	1907..
1908..	27,203	..	7	3	16,831	677	..	1908..
1909..	20,234	..	19	..	14,776	1,255	..	1909..
1910..	26,389	..	443	..	13,308	1,622	..	1910..
1911..	30,043	86	43	2	19,612	1,760	..	1911..
1912..	26,334	1,909	689	140	16,008	1,010	..	1912..
1913..	6,813	280	26	865	16,695	866	..	1913..
1914..	6,970	2	1,602	272	20,697	617	..	1914..

TABLE V.—Statistics of cultivation and irrigation, 1319 Faslî.

Pargana and Tahsil.	Total area.	Waste	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Dry.	Total.	Double cropped
				Irrigated.				Other sources					
				Total.	Canals.	Wells.	Tanks.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Jhansi ..	319,244	36,177	197,062	18,427	545	15,147	2,406	329	67,571	86,005	18,781		
Cantonment Jhansi ..	4,297	2,894	1,092	147	..	147	..	..	64	211	30		
Mau ..	280,745	40,052	128,779	8,498	..	6,406	2,025	65	108,418	116,914	18,537		
Garautha ..	297,968	68,564	112,853	837	..	310	..	21	121,714	122,051	14,845		
Moth ..	178,741	29,013	70,998	2,166	1,034	1,041	..	72	76,574	78,730	15,455		
Balabehat ..	121,886	21,046	83,118	264	..	98	168	3	16,903	17,227	1,459		
Bansi ..	96,153	16,151	68,718	4,605	..	3,046	957	2	17,684	22,289	5,980		
Lalitpur ..	278,726	18,985	178,180	5,015	..	4,618	843	59	81,545	86,501	9,171		
Talabhat ..	181,176	41,952	100,701	13,060	..	12,273	726	61	25,463	38,523	18,489		
Mahroni ..	98,196	5,524	67,728	1,525	..	1,388	..	137	88,319	84,844	8,286		
Banpur ..	203,870	21,818	124,949	9,630	..	8,975	392	263	63,978	63,603	12,871		
Nadaora ..	269,705	57,562	133,254	1,273	..	1,249	20	3	67,611	68,889	5,377		
Total ..	2,826,207	852,888	1,237,522	64,940	1,579	55,234	7,046	1,021	670,907	735,847	119,687		





TABLE VI.—Area in acres under the principal crops, Talusii Garothia.

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.					
	Total	Barley.	Wheat.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Gram.	Barley and gram.	Total.	Juar, including junar and arhar.	Cotton including cotton and arhar.	Kodou.	Total.
1309	47,300	..	139	2,325	638	42,459	569	66,085	31,670	16,007	1,174	13,108
1310	49,541	..	335	5,485	700	33,670	501	75,613	36,606	16,261	972	17,671
1311	50,698	..	1,806	11,761	874	29,117	1,044	77,049	37,072	14,320	651	20,794
1312	67,461	..	1,091	21,078	779	40,118	673	53,568	24,593	12,255	1,070	11,411
1313	49,010	..	139	12,678	384	35,060	366	77,540	44,298	13,829	1,193	13,279
1314	39,768	..	211	9,895	746	27,240	577	38,849	57,586	14,483	1,427	10,813
1315	8,158	..	97	340	386	1,923	279	68,425	36,938	14,478	1,093	11,370
1316	3,200	418	198	1,707	12	27,086	350	95,982	58,712	7,698	..	..
1317	45,169	473	346	6,297	120	34,053	473	89,592	51,388	11,435	1,260	13,621
1318	83,542	487	380	18,635	158	30,921	483	81,765	45,791	13,769	778	16,069
1319	66,957	893	393	23,160	217	37,222	778	69,926	36,569	8,326	739	19,794
1320	68,862	789	676	32,810	432	19,871	1,053	63,738	35,181	9,641	1,388	9,447
1321	26,647	218	67	3,652	58	22,481	47	55,108	31,140	10,024	700	9,991
1322	43,974	520	380	6,360	252	34,766	587	53,523	27,672	15,691	1,891	11,056

Basis.

TABLE VI—(continued).—Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Lalitpur.

Year..	Rabi						Kharif.					
	Total.	Barley.	Wheat.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Gram.	Barley and gram.	Total.	Juar including juar and arhar.	Cotton including cotton and arhar.	Kodon.	Til.
1309	86,328	..	7,121	120	13,499	11,681	180	140,908	30,462	222	28,087	21,432
1310	82,500	..	7,455	60	13,505	7,709	224	145,662	37,536	228	27,348	20,681
1311	87,869	..	9,297	76	13,396	11,100	399	144,038	38,188	306	19,419	27,049
1312	46,274	..	10,915	345	12,815	17,436	523	182,419	25,446	196	23,498	24,597
1313	27,092	..	8,878	300	7,651	7,380	361	137,454	86,616	351	23,922	19,247
1314	37,174	..	15,388	218	12,251	5,067	455	160,098	45,447	176	20,978	28,895
1315	27,262	..	7,819	98	11,722	3,939	574	140,150	34,256	174	28,276	27,054
1316	35,720	9,600	11,350	179	4,386	5,750	696	159,896	53,208	122	25,589	23,272
1317	42,183	9,494	14,794	205	3,901	9,402	675	166,471	43,713	75	27,702	32,316
1318	46,098	9,510	17,151	286	3,483	12,010	506	159,390	45,756	97	22,621	32,908
1319	54,017	11,320	20,309	232	3,528	14,829	598	138,758	82,941	141	23,454	31,621
1320	61,080	10,865	20,763	233	3,773	14,894	819	138,727	26,672	101	20,999	30,772
1321	81,577	4,814	13,562	192	1,830	9,085	429	128,455	26,564	102	21,571	30,233
1322	38,332	8,720	12,745	203	2,845	9,601	572	154,755	41,503	125	23,308	30,263







TABLE VI—(continued).—Area in acres under the principal crops, Taluk Malavalli.

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.					
	Total.	Barley.	Wheat.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Gram.	Barley and gram.	Total.	Tuar including tuar and arhar.	Cotton including cotton and arhar.	Kodou.	Til.
1869	32,665	..	5,085	200	6,816	17,221	18	115,797	27,183	260	28,113	19,578
1870	29,221	..	5,803	221	6,838	18,430	6	129,861	86,196	237	25,912	23,551
1871	86,179	..	7,831	219	6,603	18,756	76	129,578	32,875	289	22,698	27,994
1872	46,122	..	11,167	500	6,608	24,918	150	115,809	21,403	190	26,204	23,274
1873	19,080	..	5,995	384	2,743	7,685	39	131,986	38,868	248	25,267	21,553
1874	28,707	..	12,754	653	5,372	6,670	135	158,253	45,198	209	31,532	29,582
1875	23,886	..	8,281	458	5,973	6,500	117	129,937	29,898	184	30,078	29,386
1876	32,582	..	12,045	658	2,848	9,082	182	151,171	49,917	111	27,094	28,929
1877	37,952	..	15,374	662	1,000	11,935	144	159,159	44,695	88	29,887	33,852
1878	46,168	..	21,634	487	1,416	14,743	156	145,757	43,516	75	24,499	32,443
1879	48,066	..	21,496	740	1,440	15,066	194	140,420	37,703	105	27,003	33,039
1880	69,574	..	38,004	829	2,059	17,999	500	497,454	21,001	64	25,658	30,562
1881	26,142	..	12,404	906	596	9,764	70	125,981	29,226	75	24,899	32,367
1882	25,446	..	8,581	691	1,146	8,826	118	156,048	44,760	65	28,597	33,929

Fasli.

TABLE VI—(continued).—Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Moth.

Year.	Rabi.							Kharif.				
	Total.	Barley.	Wheat.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Gram.	Barley and gram.	Total.	Juar including juar and arhar.	Cotton including cotton and arhar.	Kodan	Til.
Fasli.												
1309 ..	39,841	..	392	11,879	313	26,345	50	36,627	19,932	8,419	530	3,785
1310 ..	31,940	..	454	13,363	324	17,093	121	46,296	25,966	8,372	501	6,831
1311* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,591	25,166	8,094	232	9,452
1312 ..	51,580	..	1,143	22,022	408	26,473	210	24,625	24,625	6,562	596	4,381
1313 ..	21,232	..	1,311	9,506	492	9,706	5	46,319	46,319	6,875	541	6,826
1314 ..	26,138	..	752	13,203	422	11,371	115	57,234	41,241	6,657	635	3,721
1315 ..	8,109	..	569	5,673	422	1,153	73	30,980	30,980	8,254	469	4,871
1316 ..	29,475	397	932	11,348	168	16,224	74	44,503	44,503	7,347	688	2,831
1317 ..	37,549	303	1,050	14,147	63	21,271	43	45,711	45,711	5,358	577	7,603
1318 ..	48,240	243	1,347	17,557	47	12,936	731	50,202	50,202	7,136	453	7,585
1319 ..	64,955	418	2,196	30,206	104	29,833	316	29,214	29,214	3,159	245	6,682
1320 ..	51,025	305	2,961	30,466	131	13,065	237	33,533	21,016	5,995	523	4,398
1321 ..	6,146	153	789	3,838	12	1,140	8	34,236	19,236	6,222	226	7,516
1322 ..	35,283	296	1,920	16,828	97	15,210	104	48,003	33,602	7,093	694	3,952

\* No Jinswar prepared owing to settlement operations.





TABLE VI.—(continued).—Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Nawan.

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.					
	Total	Barley.	Wheat.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Gram.	Barley and gram.	Total.	Juar including juar and arhar.	Cotton including cotton and arhar.	Kodou.	Ttl.
<i>Rabi.</i>												
1809 ..	40,127	..	3,880	572	2,558	31,004	34	85,787	45,658	10,349	7,951	18,396
1810 ..	30,376	..	3,958	1,697	2,318	19,654	18	90,109	57,210	9,277	5,605	16,975
1811 ..	36,213	..	5,604	3,668	2,102	19,935	32	95,657	56,067	7,493	4,723	21,947
1812 ..	52,546	..	7,082	8,988	2,747	29,878	33	74,970	43,312	6,485	5,965	18,607
1813 ..	21,047	..	2,785	2,868	2,017	12,118	84	99,881	65,232	6,048	6,089	15,052
1814 ..	22,818	..	4,067	8,202	2,816	11,382	78	102,167	77,028	5,486	6,685	10,940
1815 ..	13,881	..	3,885	1,078	4,308	8,402	187	77,989	45,388	6,175	5,483	15,729
1816 ..	24,983	2,117	4,885	1,661	1,985	12,908	131	105,694	70,002	3,308	..	..
1817 ..	30,648	1,438	4,878	3,526	1,547	16,855	41	101,865	68,764	4,052	7,496	18,988
1818 ..	41,306	1,415	4,205	5,722	1,313	24,968	76	94,014	57,277	5,242	4,520	21,298
1819 ..	55,602	1,466	4,148	11,300	1,417	29,142	202	79,768	45,476	4,167	3,719	21,625
1820 ..	54,920	1,100	5,905	10,806	1,426	18,171	324	74,847	45,087	4,766	5,891	18,628
1821 ..	18,145	1,845	2,295	3,929	1,218	7,744	225	75,125	45,062	4,288	4,579	16,801
1822 ..	31,829	1,458	3,100	9,317	1,528	13,807	140	108,348	46,701	6,688	7,423	16,455

TABLE VI—(concluded).—Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Jhansi.

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.					
	Total.	Barley	Wheat.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Gram.	Barley and gram.	Total.	Juar including juar and arhar.	Cotton including cotton and arhar.	Kodon.	Ttl.
Juli.												
1909 ..	39,601	..	7,106	6,116	8,141	14,943	705	83,465	26,589	9,262	9,479	15,924
1910 ..	35,984	..	7,360	7,877	2,406	9,449	1,122	86,810	32,026	9,280	10,002	18,686
1911 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912 ..	46,749	..	9,712	11,606	2,357	19,257	702	72,956	21,636	2,219	7,520	18,351
1913 ..	28,763	..	5,876	9,816	1,776	8,714	788	77,567	31,666	2,468	7,988	11,750
1914 ..	60,764	..	6,721	8,698	7,185	4,567	1,009	87,668	98,100	2,074	6,852	15,615
1915 ..	24,907	..	6,449	4,324	8,591	1,391	787	74,425	28,723	2,629	7,441	17,914
1916 ..	57,057	6,649	6,774	7,581	3,206	8,609	898	86,283	92,161	2,004	11,007	15,308
1917 ..	86,973	6,335	6,121	11,770	2,629	8,023	1,074	87,998	81,349	1,506	9,523	17,343
1918 ..	37,603	5,424	6,271	11,613	2,246	8,058	1,619	82,827	90,469	1,900	7,110	20,203
1919 ..	54,013	6,361	6,064	16,459	2,249	17,581	1,826	50,384	14,141	719	6,357	10,482
1920 ..	49,830	5,415	7,353	16,681	2,205	10,140	9,119	71,149	1,9479	1,896	8,546	18,971
1921 ..	16,478	4,076	4,455	2,072	1,932	786	507	70,126	25,091	1,870	6,978	18,198
1922 ..	25,109	5,771	5,061	4,582	2,350	3,532	1,001	76,348	23,013	966	8,705	18,804

\* The figures are preliminary and subject to settlement operations.







TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—

Year.	Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dacoity.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Cases under—	
													Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1901	37	40	13	1	73	26	350	27	160	218	39	41	25	85
1902	84	40	25	..	40	65	207	20	144	211	106	21	18	92
1903	86	32	19	3	54	85	177	13	94	131	133	58	8	52
1904	66	40	29	3	31	27	172	36	69	141	82	17	15	68
1905	44	25	10	1	52	30	168	14	80	197	104	17	8	42
1896	37	34	7	3	80	15	249	43	165	200	35	2	8	33
1907	95	17	10	1	80	26	140	32	60	92	71	60	5	86
1908	101	14	126	: 4	...	16	235	11	98	162	112	42	7	18
1909	148	30	121	..	..	26	234	7	54	156	94	22	14	28
1910	195	14	145	..	..	80	184	8	43	88	120	11	19	35
1911	69	32	103	1	..	12	129	..	21	91	35	40	9	45
1912	51	26	135	..	..	20	163	4	34	80	36	8	10	58
1913	179	24	..	8	..	25	210	5	20	104	55	68	7	57
1914	170	17	..	..	..	26	256	3	40	116	57	82	7	38

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investi- gated by police.			Number of persons—		
	<i>Suo motu.</i>	Or- ders of Magis- trate.	Sent in for trial.	Triod.	Acquit- ted or dis- charged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901 .. ..	2,055	6	1,324	1,779	326	1,453
1902 .. ..	1,875	15	1,227	1,480	252	1,228
1903 .. ..	1,529	..	1,027	1,381	238	1,143
1904 .. ..	1,515	..	971	1,233	219	1,014
1905 .. ..	2,099	..	1,155	1,472	251	1,221
1906 .. ..	2,291	..	1,216	1,481	247	1,234
1907 .. ..	1,806	..	1,077	1,432	231	1,201
1908 .. ..	1,891	..	1,041	1,454	226	1,228
1909 .. ..	1,902	..	1,024	1,322	191	1,131
1910 .. ..	1,388	..	794	1,091	173	919
1911 .. ..	1,206	..	559	683	91	592
1912 .. ..	1,353	..	661	946	181	765
1913 .. ..	1,685	..	853	1,185	100	1,085
1914 .. ..	1,912	..	1,033	1,224	166	1,058





TABLE IX.—*Révenue demand on successive settlements.*

Pargana.		Year of settlement.									
				1	2	3	4	5	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jhansi proper	Jhansi	1864.	Major Davidson, 1869.	100,414	120,308	185,610	185,645	185,610	185,610	185,610	185,610
	Moth	1864.	Major Davidson, 1869.	120,308	120,308	129,065	129,065	129,065	129,065	129,065	129,065
	Garnabha	1864.	Major Davidson, 1869.	186,009	186,009	185,610	185,610	185,610	185,610	185,610	185,610
	Man	1864.	Major Davidson, 1869.	11,843	11,843	161,965	161,965	161,965	161,965	161,965	161,965
	Lalitpur Sub-division	1864.	Major Davidson, 1869.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bansi	1864.	Major Davidson, 1869.	..	..	16,418	16,418	16,418	16,418	16,418	16,418
	Talbehat	1864.	Major Davidson, 1869.	..	..	23,636	23,636	23,636	23,636	23,636	23,636
	Talippur	1864.	Major Davidson, 1869.	..	..	45,721	45,721	45,721	45,721	45,721	45,721
	Balabehat	1864.	Major Davidson, 1869.	..	..	8,117	8,117	8,117	8,117	8,117	8,117
	Madaura	1864.	Major Davidson, 1869.	..	..	32,458	32,458	32,458	32,458	32,458	32,458
Banpur	Mahroni	1864.	Major Davidson, 1869.	..	..	14,205	14,205	14,205	14,205	14,205	14,205
	Banpur	1864.	Major Davidson, 1869.	..	..	86,890	86,890	86,890	86,890	86,890	86,890
	..	1864.	Major Davidson, 1869.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1864.	Major Davidson, 1869.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1864.	Major Davidson, 1869.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1864.	Major Davidson, 1869.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1864.	Major Davidson, 1869.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1864.	Major Davidson, 1869.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1864.	Major Davidson, 1869.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1864.	Major Davidson, 1869.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Includes ubari and muah demand & A Revenue of the Gursara estate fixed by Mr. Fremantle, 1866-67.

TABLE X.—Revenue and cesses.

Pargana or tahsil	Where included in Ain-Akbari.	Revenue as fixed in settlement 1903-06.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre.		First revision.	Second revi- sion.	Third revi- sion.	Fourth revi- sion.	Fifth revi- sion.
					Con- tribut- ed	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Jhansi...	Sarkar Erachh Bijpur and Bhandar.	1,07,020	11,721	118,741	1.03	.83	1,09,484	1,90,484			
Mau ..	Jatara ..	1,04,755	11,120	115,875	.84	.87	1,19,011	1,16,103			
Garautha ..	Pandor ..	1,05,565	12,429	117,994	1.81	.85	1,21,082	..			
Moth ..	Bhandar Erachh ..	95,795	9,817	105,612	1.19	.54	88,909	1,16,580			
Lalitpur ..	Lalitpur and Thanwarah, Sarkar.	31,695	3,873	35,573	.35	.11	36,411	34,923			
Balabehat ..	Chandori (mahal un- certain).	14,863	2,800	27,494	.58	.14	5,192	5,227			
Bansi ..		12,786	1,633	14,419	.53	.13	12,092	..			
Talbehath ..	Balabehat (Sarkar Raisin)	24,694	640	4,903	.25	.04	24,047	..			
Tahsil Lalitpur ..	Sarkar Chandai ..	73,438	8,951	82,389	.42	.11	75,142	..			
Mahroni ..	Mahal uncertain	11,525	1,172	12,697	.32	.12	18,379	..			
Banpur ..		27,431	3,299	30,730	.41	.18	29,243	..			
Madaura ..	Dhamoni (Sarkar Raisin)	22,391	2,675	24,966	.33	.11	25,090	..			
Tahsil Mahroni ..		61,397	7,946	69,343	.40	.11	67,812	..			







TABLE XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.		Country spirits.		Receipts from tari and sandhi.		Drugs.				Opium.		Total receipts.		Total charges.		Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—			Number of shops for sale of—
	Rs.	Rs.	Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.	Rs.	Rs.	Consumption in—		Total receipts.	Consumption.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	Ganja.	Charras.	9											10	11
1901-02 ..	1,324	39,354	..	50	5,701	2 2 0	6 16 0	15,691	35 8 0	62,821	2,167	667	93	260	28	26,321				
1902-03 ..	1,290	41,305	..	60	6,078	2 28 0	5 7 0	17,942	38 39 0	66,686	2,843	699	100	293	29	72,922				
1903-04 ..	1,928	64,956	..	160	5,432	1 3 0	5 31 0	19,247	41 11 4	92,228	2,345	1,099	97	315	233	72,922				
1904-05 ..	2,181	66,935	..	64	5,941	0 32 0	8 4 0	18,508	43 15 0	93,061	2,069	1,123	97	303	233	72,922				
1905-06 ..	2,647	67,880	..	40	7,759	8 37 0	5 25 0	18,299	35 15 0	96,685	1,909	1,156	127	300	233	67,920				
1906-07 ..	2,681	67,699	..	39	8,738	1 16 0	7 18 0	21,006	41 38 0	1,00,098	2,241	1,097	141	340	238	67,920				
1907-08 ..	2,917	87,695	..	201	8,161	2 6 3	5 15 3	19,861	45 8 0	1,18,798	2,016	1,424	132	323	238	67,920				
1908-09 ..	8,590	84,720	..	406	8,627	2 2 6	4 35 2	17,666	..	1,15,014	2,019	1,438	138	286	234	67,921				
1909-10 ..	6,738	84,570	..	650	10,019	0 15 14	2 33 15	17,944	38 7 0	1,19,868	2,005	1,490	168	299	227	66,925				
1910-11 ..	6,123	81,664	..	977	11,278	0 36 11	8 10 12	22,167	38 16 0	1,52,509	5,620	1,455	184	363	211	10,265				
1911-12 ..	4,666	1,02,277	..	926	11,190	0 13 1	8 22 9	23,013	34 9 0	1,43,231	18,166	1,768	185	377	162	41,224				
1912-13 ..	4,226	1,08,952	..	978	14,690	0 36 2	8 13 10	23,643	32 14 0	1,52,869	10,845	1,678	219	318	196	36,225				
1913-14 ..	4,224	1,68,873	..	1,090	14,668	0 39 1	7 28 0	24,362	36 7 0	2,03,180	11,234	2,407	216	358	190	35,225				
1914-15 ..	4,113	1,47,196	..	1,169	14,789	0 43 6	8 18 12	23,118	34 10 0	1,90,728	13,829	2,243	217	340	187	35,225				

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.				Receipt from —			Total charges.
				Non-judicial.	Court-fee including copies.	All sources	
1				2	3	4	5
1901-02	..	..	.	22,599	50,596	73,853	2,550
1902-03	..	..	..	24,367	55,420	80,443	2,601
1903-04	..	..	..	22,380	62,617	75,737	2,444
1904-05	..	..	..	23,325	44,245	68,188	2,116
1905-06	..	..	..	22,746	40,669	71,065	2,544
1906-07	..	..	..	21,134	54,994	76,864	2,084
1907-08	..	..	..	21,376	60,897	86,053	2,607
1908-09	..	..	..	25,954	64,477	90,868	2,921
1909-10	..	..	..	24,790	74,025	1,00,090	2,731
1910-11	..	..	..	23,260	36,542	1,00,683	3,100 <sup>1</sup>
1911-12	..	..	..	22,764	76,785	1,00,016	2,631
1912-13	..	..	..	26,936	89,049	1,16,528	3,292
1913-14	..	..	..	27,745	90,513	1,19,141	4,157
1914-15	..	..	..	25,855	86,098	1,12,719	3,137

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by companies		Profits of companies.		Other sources, Part IV.						Total charges.	Objections under Part IV.	
		Asses- sces.	Tax.	Asses- sor.	Tax.	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000		Number filed.	Wholly or partly success- ful.			
						Asses- sces.	Tax.	Asses- sces.	Tax.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
	Rs.						Rs.		Rs.	Rs.				
1901-02	42,452	602	8,481	..	..	1,124	16,321	127	13,476	10	352	96		
1902-03	88,020	..	..	..	..	1,108	18,050	126	13,092	67	384	115		
1903-04	27,020	..	..	..	..	321	8,794	122	12,558	28	153	41		
1904-05	30,106	..	..	..	..	325	8,681	132	14,322	21	197	57		
1905-03	21,750	..	..	..	..	298	8,103	126	13,475	174	101	86		
1906-07	21,221	..	..	..	..	263	7,626	134	13,195	108	101	20		
1907-08	22,092	..	..	..	..	306	8,308	135	13,921	23	86	20		
1908-09	25,011	..	..	..	..	321	8,674	142	15,906	..	77	33		
1909-10	23,057	..	..	..	..	342	9,051	142	14,026	..	130	40		
1910-11	24,711	..	..	..	..	333	8,830	151	15,224	..	137	49		
1911-12	20,402	..	..	..	..	337	8,992	149	16,490	..	71	18		
1912-13	27,586	..	..	..	..	358	9,825	145	17,080	..	98	85		
1913-14	20,854	..	..	..	..	366	10,002	166	19,115	..	108	31		
1914-15	20,145	..	..	..	..	363	9,916	166	18,651	..	102	33		

TABLE XIV.—Income table for city and tails over 50,000 (Part IV only).

Year.	City of Jhansi.				Tahsil Jhansi.				Tahsil Mau.				Tahsil Garautha.			
	Under Rs 2,000.		Over Rs 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assesses.	Tax.	Assesses.	Tax.	Assesses.	Tax.	Assesses.	Tax.	Assesses.	Tax.	Assesses.	Tax.	Assesses.	Tax.	Assesses.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	11	3	4	5	11	3	4	5
1901-02	262	4,892	04	8,378	308	5,365	55	6,782	304	2,928	23	1,877	121	1,880	5	403
1902-03	258	4,700	08	8,282	332	5,810	08	8,382	190	2,851	20	1,694	126	1,910	3	310
1903-04	110	3,036	00	7,704	127	3,475	01	7,769	40	1,102	21	1,662	25	621	3	232
1904-05	103	2,835	53	6,943	135	3,166	58	8,545	42	1,100	23	1,894	23	574	3	232
1905-06	102	2,795	49	6,044	110	3,144	05	7,535	45	1,211	23	1,894	20	513	3	505
1906-07	97	2,604	56	6,552	113	3,030	60	8,112	43	1,187	24	1,885	14	349	2	126
1907-08	101	2,719	59	6,482	114	3,077	74	8,083	52	1,529	23	1,863	16	431	2	135
1908-09	105	2,792	65	8,324	110	3,156	74	9,965	58	1,692	23	2,222	22	568	3	267
1909-10	115	2,943	67	6,794	129	3,325	70	8,408	57	1,627	19	1,726	25	603	3	293
1910-11	118	3,065	68	8,511	126	3,393	71	8,705	54	1,430	22	1,812	21	512	4	389
1911-12	113	3,125	69	10,856	131	3,569	72	10,551	52	1,365	19	1,401	22	547	3	295
1912-13	116	3,854	70	10,747	135	3,809	78	10,955	50	1,399	16	1,260	22	541	4	352
1913-14	114	3,289	80	11,743	136	3,814	89	11,044	51	1,443	24	1,839	25	634	5	431
1914-15	110	3,334	77	11,040	130	3,893	79	11,189	47	1,311	24	1,365	23	671	5	482







TABLE XIV—(concluded).—Income tax by tahsils (Part IV only).

Year.	Tahsil Moth.						Tahsil Lalitpur.						Tahsil Mahroni.					
	Under Rs. 2,000.			Over Rs. 2,000.			Under Rs. 2,000.			Over Rs. 2,000.			Under Rs. 2,000.			Over Rs. 2,000.		
	Asses- sces.	Tax.	Asses- sces.	Tax.	Asses- sces.	Tax.	Asses- sces.	Tax.	Asses- sces.	Tax.	Asses- sces.	Tax.	Asses- sces.	Tax.	Asses- sces.	Tax.	Asses- sces.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	5
1901-02	..	111	2,098	11	1,195	284	8,488	14	948	108	1,884	10	674	..	116	2,110	12	1,241
1902-03	..	116	2,110	12	1,241	287	8,498	18	868	107	1,861	10	708	..	51	1,400	12	1,241
1903-04	..	51	1,400	12	1,241	47	1,808	12	747	91	898	13	906	..	51	1,361	16	1,514
1904-05	..	51	1,361	16	1,514	60	1,579	15	1,216	23	864	13	894	..	44	1,205	19	1,182
1905-06	..	44	1,205	19	1,182	60	1,886	19	1,517	25	719	12	835	..	40	1,077	10	850
1906-07	..	40	1,077	10	850	51	1,878	17	1,245	23	643	14	855	..	42	1,108	12	953
1907-08	..	42	1,108	12	953	64	1,429	17	1,878	25	667	14	897	..	43	1,169	12	1,080
1908-09	..	43	1,169	12	1,080	53	1,409	17	1,498	26	680	14	869	..	51	1,380	11	952
1909-10	..	51	1,380	11	952	48	1,365	19	1,675	32	898	14	971	..	46	1,157	14	1,198
1910-11	..	46	1,157	14	1,198	49	1,878	25	2,117	29	969	15	1,068	..	48	1,071	14	1,175
1911-12	..	48	1,071	14	1,175	60	1,008	27	2,241	29	887	14	1,027	..	46	1,155	15	1,259
1912-13	..	46	1,155	15	1,259	65	1,750	25	2,248	40	1,171	12	1,011	..	48	1,210	14	1,210
1913-14	..	48	1,210	14	1,210	65	1,748	25	2,879	41	1,158	15	1,252	..	45	1,303	16	1,398
1914-15	..	45	1,303	16	1,398	67	1,787	27	2,442	41	1,151	15	1,145	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XV—District Board.

Year.	Receipts								Expenditure.								Pounds.	Rs.	Debt
	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Services.	Total expenditure.	Contributions to Provincial funds	General administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1901-02 ..	Rs. 4,674	5,367	..	89	2,162	8,059	8,145	2,27,243	..	2,288	29,855	14,900	..	27	1,61,001	8,470	15,691	..	..
1902-03 ..	4,251	5,779	2,714	493	2,451	7,005	2,340	1,98,498	..	2,078	82,881	15,488	743	8	1,44,445	3,404	..	..	..
1903-04 ..	4,399	5,970	989	574	9,787	7,692	1,513	1,05,879	..	3,257	84,183	16,145	735	80	1,05,962	9,065	2,502	..	..
1904-05 ..	8,763	5,355	734	181	4,453	10,384	2,045	1,54,537	..	2,692	84,123	17,985	753	240	93,158	2,965	301	..	..
1905-06 ..	4,150	5,235	920	235	9,699	10,488	2,331	1,04,902	..	2,768	88,910	17,310	1,244	255	1,01,217	9,258	..	..	..
1906-07 ..	4,417	6,099	1,108	361	2,881	12,555	2,272	1,69,386	..	3,240	40,911	10,573	1,682	485	1,02,177	4,318	..	..	..
1907-08 ..	3,883	5,147	1,004	384	9,589	15,750	3,905	1,88,200	..	3,085	47,404	10,817	2,343	340	1,13,397	4,850	..	..	..
1908-09 ..	6,792	5,631	1,115	308	3,482	12,328	4,449	2,05,802	..	5,068	50,684	18,535	2,915	469	1,21,285	4,527	2,301	..	..
1909-10 ..	8,186	6,851	1,068	247	2,970	15,940	4,285	1,78,410	..	5,897	47,229	18,120	2,380	551	98,249	4,593	2,001	..	..
1910-11 ..	6,551	5,895	2,539	272	4,872	15,056	3,298	1,78,601	..	5,077	40,088	19,848	2,600	541	97,125	4,530	1,899	..	..
1911-12 ..	59,160	10,411	2,958	1,726	1,05,928	18,981	2,987	1,99,914	..	5,788	51,028	24,119	3,451	454	1,00,958	4,803	8,355	..	..
1912-13 ..	54,807	19,005	8,858	2,284	99,009	17,068	2,000	1,97,980	..	5,481	48,201	24,701	3,015	1,370	1,00,509	5,161	2,322	..	..
1913-14 ..	72,087	21,031	8,913	2,972	21,44,132	84,787	5,273	2,04,415	..	5,507	49,990	27,008	3,885	1,361	1,07,991	6,324	1,668	..	..





TABLE XVI.—Municipality of Mianse

Year.	Income								Expenditure.								
	Oetroi.	Tax on houses and land.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.	Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instructions.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02	43,357	2,885	857	685	..	8,687	62,621	8,109	9,631	564	291	16,555	1,805	6,190	3,071	14,432	60,058
1902-03	51,188	3,421	1,296	1,027	..	10,250	67,177	8,000	10,975	1,374	522	20,127	1,882	7,725	3,763	11,770	65,488
1903-04	65,386	3,309	1,404	1,261	..	10,352	72,722	10,388	12,446	508	937	19,061	1,943	6,191	3,915	13,663	68,002
1904-05	68,132	3,407	1,249	2,421	..	10,896	85,695	10,994	12,103	392	672	27,497	2,064	5,739	3,804	14,908	85,201
1905-06	67,632	3,679	1,055	2,686	..	16,888	91,735	10,660	9,988	..	8,947	30,534	1,943	5,983	4,278	17,702	84,785
1906-07	65,535	3,864	1,158	2,820	..	18,162	95,539	12,182	9,643	..	7,864	23,168	2,394	7,082	4,358	82,450	96,076
1907-08	68,896	3,548	1,386	1,860	..	13,449	89,139	11,161	6,189	1,206	720	26,766	2,517	8,584	3,622	20,084	98,376
1908-09	60,817	4,398	1,301	2,891	..	13,142	87,440	11,504	5,884	1,979	660	24,736	1,980	7,627	5,304	19,290	98,376
1909-10	64,875	4,046	1,432	2,833	..	16,998	89,184	11,244	6,472	1,979	660	25,324	1,899	56,614	5,981	20,019	79,240
1910-11	70,356	4,307	1,392	2,947	..	21,126	99,402	11,978	6,903	2,790	800	26,276	2,019	9,084	8,144	20,545	1,14,645
1911-12	85,814	5,062	1,372	3,052	..	56,748	1,61,948	10,666	7,965	62,897	868	27,036	2,019	9,084	8,144	20,545	1,47,290
1912-13	77,604	5,269	1,386	3,016	..	29,006	1,17,880	13,524	7,965	15,145	1,801	27,036	2,019	9,084	8,144	33,389	1,07,878
1913-14	67,044	5,327	1,898	2,708	..	24,172	1,01,144	11,681	8,386	19,694	6,101	26,972	2,011	10,390	7,413	25,419	1,17,317

TABLE XVI—(continued).—Municipality of Lalitpur.

Year.	Income.						Expenditure.										
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public institutions.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1901-02	9,322	..	450	2,227	..	6,277	18,276	2,625	2,211	4,507	118	4,178	664	784	1,178	3,119	19,329
1902-03	9,598	..	628	2,317	..	5,620	18,153	2,630	2,282	600	1,255	3,949	585	1,491	1,305	2,828	16,875
1903-04	10,515	..	648	2,186	..	5,154	18,503	2,665	2,986	..	218	3,888	509	6,918	1,409	2,719	20,807
1904-05	7,572	..	572	2,225	..	5,876	16,045	3,041	2,970	125	814	3,676	1,229	818	1,528	8,242	17,438
1905-06	12,172	..	612	2,882	..	9,074	24,840	2,693	1,689	1,187	42	4,481	597	881	1,681	3,006	16,589
1906-07	11,850	..	611	2,185	..	10,512	25,158	3,066	878	178	8,432	5,810	1,243	694	1,640	4,328	20,697
1907-08	12,865	..	612	2,172	..	9,864	25,518	3,065	1,077	..	2,749	5,414	551	2,265	2,040	9,934	27,628
1908-09	14,257	..	612	3,068	..	8,053	25,985	4,041	2,102	538	210	6,221	974	2,502	2,377	9,586	31,878
1909-10	18,776	..	611	2,688	..	7,892	29,902	4,044	2,264	2,268	4,169	7,785	527	2,407	2,355	11,474	38,948
1910-11	21,851	..	612	3,378	..	8,077	33,918	2,214	2,264	1,678	420	4,758	509	6,533	2,268	11,248	38,877
1911-12	24,380	..	627	3,572	..	8,728	37,282	4,994	2,128	..	400	6,001	653	2,151	2,135	10,540	35,062
1912-13	16,429	..	680	3,503	..	11,376	31,938	6,005	2,081	..	588	6,111	603	2,913	2,476	10,849	30,582
1913-14	—223	..	7,560	3,819	..	24,350	36,479	3,711	2,197	564	675	6,757	600	1,990	2,592	13,778	38,502







TABLE XVI—(concluded.)—Municipality of Mau Ranipur.

Year.	Income.						Expenditure.											
	Ootroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Capital.	Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instructions.	Other heads.	Total.	
1	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1901-02	13,054	..	901	484	..	2,748	17,187	2,773	3,613	160	..	8,084	800	1,445	803	1,334	14,012	
1902-03	15,004	..	857	474	..	2,687	19,002	2,698	8,688	1,116	181	8,063	800	2,276	757	1,384	15,911	
1903-04	14,947	..	985	577	..	4,228	20,737	2,995	3,951	1,273	606	4,057	800	2,017	813	1,238	17,750	
1904-05	14,631	..	911	587	..	5,137	21,276	3,303	3,892	1,322	1,187	4,672	800	1,420	898	1,696	19,180	
1905-06	14,693	..	891	728	..	6,177	22,769	3,543	2,318	4,332	909	4,072	800	5,647	995	2,312	24,702	
1906-07	18,118	..	900	714	..	3,719	23,627	3,216	785	..	688	4,782	796	2,784	1,011	3,324	28,057	
1907-08	15,832	..	929	724	..	3,980	21,416	5,277	2,128	425	381	5,700	796	2,496	8,302	2,819	28,404	
1908-09	18,216	..	989	777	..	4,339	19,261	4,541	2,078	159	641	5,524	796	3,258	1,740	2,431	21,068	
1909-10	15,709	..	887	777	..	4,128	21,496	4,859	1,788	763	814	5,404	1,302	1,940	1,628	1,940	21,069	
1910-11	15,095	..	1,597	850	..	5,909	23,451	4,486	1,938	1,611	670	5,498	1,380	2,596	1,254	1,739	21,172	
1911-12	18,830	..	1,806	876	..	6,672	23,184	4,616	1,841	2,869	633	5,853	1,645	2,349	1,448	3,023	23,477	
1912-13	..	..	9,314	789	..	6,734	16,817	2,390	1,357	1,890	431	3,906	853	1,849	1,061	10,448	23,685	
1913-14	..	..	8,705	793	..	12,921	22,419	2,199	1,601	255	470	4,471	796	1,640	2,042	1,556	15,080	

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of police, Jhansi.*

Name of thana.	Sub-Ins-pectors.		Head constables		Constables.		Town police.		Rural police.	Rond police.
	Civil police.	Armed police.	Civil police.	Armed police.	Civil police	Armed police	Jamadar.	Chaukidar.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Kotwali Jhansi	4	..	7	..	89	..	1*	C*	27	..
2. New Jhansi ..	3	..	4	..	35	..	..	..	..	..
3. Sadar Bazar ..	2	..	4	..	39	..	..	..	..	..
4. Barwa Sagar ..	1	..	2	..	10	..	1	6	25	6
5. Baragaon ..	1	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	4	6
6. Raksa ..	1	..	2	..	14	..	..	..	40	8
7. Baina ..	1	..	3	..	19	..	..	..	53	6
8. Moth ..	2	..	2	..	16	..	1	4	47	8
9. Ohirgaon ..	1	..	1	..	12	..	1	6	55	8
10. Baghera ..	1	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	41	2
11. Eraoh ..	1	..	2	..	13	..	..	..	43	6
12. Garautha ..	1	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	48	8
13. Pandwaha ..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	39	4
14. Kakarbai ..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	32	10
15. Gursarai ..	1	..	2	..	11	..	1	6	28	14
16. Mau ..	2	..	2	..	42	..	1	6	58	10
17. Udan ..	1	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	56	2
18. Katara ..	1	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	55	6
19. Laohura ..	1	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	41	8
20. Lalitpur ..	3	..	3	..	31	..	..	..	32	6
21. Talbehat ..	1	..	1	..	15	..	1	7	44	4
22. Kelwara ..	1	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	35	..
23. Jakhlaun ..	1	..	2	..	15	..	..	..	36	..
24. Nathi Khara ..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	26	..
25. Bar ..	1	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	57	2
26. Jakhaura ..	1	..	3	..	19	..	..	..	46	10
27. Birdha ..	1	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	41	2
28. Narhat ..	1	..	3	..	17	..	..	..	39	6
29. Mahroni ..	2	..	1	..	13	..	..	4	38	..
30. Sanjna ..	1	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	51	2
31. Madaura ..	2	..	3	..	21	..	..	..	36	2
32. Banpur ..	1	..	2	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	44	..	62	..	575	..	7	45	1,372	162
Reserve ..	O.P.13	.. 4	23 ..	48	159	254	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	57	4	85	48	734	254	7	45	1,372	162

\*Constabulary police.





TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Years.	1		School and Col- lege.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total.	Scholars.		Males.	141	4,994	109	10	1,252	4	129	3,696	105
	Scholars.		Females.	171	6,013	187	10	1,282	9	161	4,731	178
	Scholars.		Females.	179	6,271	229	11	1,261	12	162	5,010	217
	Scholars.		Females.	209	7,099	66	10	341	..	199	6,752	66
Secondary Education.	Scholars.		Females.	218	7,452	641	10	358	..	207	7,094	641
	Scholars.		Females.	230	7,599	481	10	421	..	220	7,172	481
	Scholars.		Females.	235	8,201	395	10	791	..	225	7,470	395
	Scholars.		Females.	200	7,540	631	10	1,146	34	190	6,394	437
Primary Education.	Scholars.		Females.	201	7,252	695	10	1,293	35	191	5,959	560
	Scholars.		Females.	202	7,317	514	10	1,237	36	192	6,060	479
	Scholars.		Females.	220	8,077	616	11	1,212	34	209	6,866	682
	Scholars.		Females.	229	8,294	680	14	1,919	31	216	6,975	699
	Scholars.		Females.	236	9,080	885	13	1,473	49	223	7,557	786

\*Excluding primary classes of secondary schools which are shown under Primary Education.

## LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1915.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
A—SECONDARY.				
Lalitpur { Mahroni	Lalitpur ..	Lalitpur ..	Anglo-vernaacular ..	102
	Do. ..	Do. ..	Middle vernacular ..	101
	Talbehat ..	Talbehat ..	Ditto ..	47
	Mahroni ..	Mahroni ..	Ditto ..	57
B.—PRIMARY.				
Lalitpur {	Lalitpur ..	Jakhlaun ..	Upper primary ..	63
		Dailwara ..	Ditto ..	42
		Thanwara ..	Ditto ..	28
		Burwar ..	Ditto ..	30
	Bansi ..	Bansi ..	Ditto ..	66
		Jakhaura ..	Ditto ..	64
	Talbehat ..	Karasa Kalan ..	Ditto ..	28
		Pura Kalan ..	Ditto ..	40
	Balabehat ..	Pali ..	Ditto ..	56
	Mahroni {	Banpur ..	Ditto ..	100
		Bar ..	Ditto ..	66
		Patha ..	Ditto ..	49
		Kumendi ..	Ditto ..	44
Mahroni {	Mahroni ..	Madaura ..	Ditto ..	76
		Burrai ..	Ditto ..	25
		Narhat ..	Ditto ..	53
		Satarwans ..	Ditto ..	28
	Lalitpur ..	Birdha ..	Lower primary ..	93
		Masora Khurd ..	Ditto ..	22
		Rajwara ..	Ditto ..	14
		Ohandras ..	Ditto ..	9
	Lalitpur ..	Lalitpur ..	Lower primary (Municipality). ..	124
		Lalitpur Chau- biana ..	Ditto ..	59
		Bamori Kalan ..	Lower Primary ..	41
		Khajuria ..	Ditto ..	9
Lalitpur {	Banai ..	Gursora ..	Ditto ..	13
		Pipra ..	Ditto ..	23
		Baroda Swami ..	Ditto ..	18
		Harshpur ..	Ditto ..	24
	Talbehat ..	Budroni ..	Ditto ..	11
		Buohera ..	Ditto ..	24
		Kotra ..	Ditto ..	13
		Bijrotha ..	Ditto ..	14
		Bangawan Kalan ..	Ditto ..	17
		Pura Birdha ..	Ditto ..	14
		Talbehat ..	Ditto ..	111
		Churaoni ..	Ditto ..	23
		Sairwan Kalan ..	Ditto ..	21







## LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1915—(continued.)

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school.	Average attend- ance.
Tahsil.	Talabhat ..	Geera Ganderi ..	Lower Primary ..	16
	Balabhat ..	Balabhat ..	Ditto	20
	Balabhat ..	Pipri ..	Ditto	16
	Balabhat ..	Hant ..	Ditto	17
	Talitpur ..	Dongra Kalan ..	Ditto	26
		Kallampur ..	Ditto	23
		Lagaan ..	Ditto	20
	Talitpur ..	Talitpur ..	Practising L. P. school.	30
		Talitpur ..	U. P. Model girls' school	68
		Talabhat ..	L. P. Ditto	21
	Mahroni ..	Sindwaha ..	Lower primary ..	20
		Chinglawa ..	Ditto	33
		Deoran ..	Ditto	26
		Marmoli ..	Ditto	16
		Kalgawan ..	Ditto	25
		Paran ..	Ditto	19
		Gadana ..	Ditto	36
	Bampur ..	Selawan ..	Ditto	21
		Mahroni ..	Ditto	93
		Chhapolbani ..	Ditto	17
	Mahroni ..	Bhondi ..	Ditto	19
		Gurba ..	Ditto	20
		Guna ..	Ditto	20
		Dongra Khurd ..	Ditto	28
		Sarbanwar ..	Ditto	26
		Paraul ..	Ditto	12
		Sedpur ..	Ditto	22
	Madhora ..	Karitoran ..	Ditto	16
		Parna ..	Ditto	18
		Mahroni ..	L. P. Girls' school ..	23
	Talitpur ..	Baroda Bijon ..	Aided L. P. S. for boys	26
		Piron ..	Ditto	14
		Droni ..	Ditto	19
	Ransi ..	Alapur ..	Ditto	16
		Rakhpanshatpur ..	Ditto	24
		Natikhora ..	Ditto	16
	Talabhat ..	Talitpur ..	Aided mission, Talit-	43
		Talitpur ..	A. L. P. S. for boys ..	10
		Mathura ..	Ditto	9
	Bampur ..	Bhaloni Ladhias ..	Ditto	12
		Pah ..	Ditto	15
		Nahnwara ..	Ditto	14
	Mahroni ..	Mahroni ..	Ditto	14
		Mahroni ..	Ditto	15
		Mahroni ..	Ditto	16

(contd.)

## LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1915—(continued.)

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school	Average attend- ance.
		B.—LOWER PRI- MARY—(contd.).		
Lalitpur {	Lalitpur .. {	Bharoni Dalwara*	A. L. P. S. for boys ..	17
		Khiria Chhatara..	Ditto ..	15
Lalitpur	Balabohat ..	Pali ..	Ditto for girls	16
Mahroni	Banpur ..	Bar ..	Ditto ..	21
		Lalitpur ..	Secondary school for girls.	27
Lalitpur {	Lalitpur ..	Do. ..	Mission girls' school	6
		Do. ..	Training class.	

\* Admitted.





## LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1915—(continued).

Thsil.	Name of schools.	Class.	Average attend-ance.	Remarks.
Jhansi..	Jhansi .. Barwaggar ..	Secondary ..	84	
Moth ..	Moth .. Chiragon ..	Do. ..	86	
Garrutha	Garrutha .. Garruthi ..	Do. ..	77	
Man ..	Man .. Garruthi ..	Do. ..	96	
Jhansi..	Babina .. Baragon ..	Upper pri- mary.	60	
Moth ..	Barach .. Ranoh .. Fahargan .. Kumhar .. Kargwan ..	Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. ..	55 48 44 62 41	
Garrutha	Garrutha .. Bamur .. Pundwaha .. Barsanda ..	Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. ..	45 45 35 44	
Man ..	Itahi .. Udan .. Rowan .. Ranipur .. Sujori .. Sakar .. Katera D B. Aided	Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. ..	34 56 86 84 47 39 52	
D.—D. B. Lower primary schools.				
Jhansi..	Br. S. Barwaggar .. Mayampur .. Dharna .. Barucha .. Garrutha .. Kochha Bhanwar .. Palat .. Raksa .. Model girls' school, Jhansi .. Girls' school, Barwaggar .. Girls' school, Talariya ..	Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. ..	99 16 19 17 14 30 19 19 48 83 19	
Man ..	Alreo .. B Sarata Man ..	Do. .. Do. ..	32 80	
A.—Secondary schools.				
Jhansi..	Jhansi .. Barwaggar ..	Secondary ..	84	
Moth ..	Moth .. Chiragon ..	Do. .. Do. ..	86	
Garrutha	Garrutha .. Garruthi ..	Do. .. Do. ..	77	
Man ..	Man .. Garruthi ..	Do. .. Do. ..	96	
B.—Upper primary schools.				
Jhansi..	Babina .. Baragon ..	Upper pri- mary.	60	
Moth ..	Barach .. Ranoh .. Fahargan .. Kumhar .. Kargwan ..	Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. ..	55 48 44 62 41	
Garrutha	Garrutha .. Bamur .. Pundwaha .. Barsanda ..	Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. ..	45 45 35 44	
Man ..	Itahi .. Udan .. Rowan .. Ranipur .. Sujori .. Sakar .. Katera D B. Aided	Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. ..	34 56 86 84 47 39 52	
D.—D. B. Lower primary schools.				
Jhansi..	Br. S. Barwaggar .. Mayampur .. Dharna .. Barucha .. Garrutha .. Kochha Bhanwar .. Palat .. Raksa .. Model girls' school, Jhansi .. Girls' school, Barwaggar .. Girls' school, Talariya ..	Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. ..	99 16 19 17 14 30 19 19 48 83 19	
Man ..	Alreo .. B Sarata Man ..	Do. .. Do. ..	32 80	
Lower pri- mary school				
			6	

## LIST OF SCHOOLS 1915—(continued).

Tahsil.	Name of school.	Class.	Average attendance.	Remarks
C.—D. B. LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS—(continued).				
Mau— (concluded).	Katra Mau ..	L.P.S. school	38	
	Banda ..	Do ..	16	
	Baragaon ..	Do. ..	20	
	Bhadarwana ..	Do. ..	17	
	Ohurara ..	Do. ..	17	
	Dhawakar ..	Do. ..	19	
	Ghat Kotra ..	Do. ..	27	
	Khandarka ..	Do. ..	15	
	Magarpur ..	Do. ..	16	
	Madarwas ..	Do. ..	13	
	Pachwara ..	Do. ..	22	
	Palra ..	Do ..	26	
	Ratausa ..	Do. ..	16	
	Rupa Dhamna ..	Do. ..	18	
Moth ..	Kachneo ..	Do. ..	..	New school
	Girls' school, Mau ..	Do. ..	11	
	Kumharia ..	Do. ..	..	
	Atarsuan ..	Do. ..	23	
	Br. S. Ohirgaon ..	Do. ..	61	
	Bakwan ..	Do. ..	30	
	Baral ..	Do. ..	22	
	Kumhrar ..	Do. ..	22	
	Belman ..	Do. ..	22	
	Baghera ..	Do. ..	19	
	Fahari ..	Do. ..	17	
	Pipra ..	Do. ..	18	
	Semri ..	Do. ..	17	
	Sunirya ..	Do. ..	22	
Garautha	Talaur ..	Do. ..	24	
	Belahati Karka ..	Do. ..	18	
	Asta ..	Do. ..	16	
	Br. S. Gursarai ..	Do. ..	16	
	Dhibkai ..	Do. ..	18	
	Dumrai ..	Do. ..	25	
	Aioni ..	Do. ..	28	
	Ghuraiya ..	Do. ..	18	
	Iksil ..	Do. ..	24	
	Khanaura ..	Do. ..	14	
	Kherokhar ..	Do. ..	18	
	Kuretha ..	Do. ..	16	
	Kakarbai ..	Do. ..	18	
	Motikatra ..	Do. ..	20	
Jhansi..	Simardha ..	Do. ..	18	
	Bangroni ..	Do. ..	20	
	Girls' school, Gursarai..	Do. ..	..	
	Baragaon gate, Jhansi..	M. S. L. P.	35	
	Mukaryana ..	Do. ..	45	
Jhansi..	Sainyar gate ..	Do. ..	65	
	Sipri Bazar ..	Do. ..	41	







Q.-D. B. LOWEN UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS - (concluded).

Ἰσοπόλ. ΜΕΝ

## ROADS, 1916.

A.—PROVINCIAL.				Miles, fur. ft.
(i)	Cawnpore-Jhansi and Saugor road, Jhansi section ..			70 1 0
(ii)	Approach road to Chirgaon railway station ..			0 3 250
(iii)	Do do. to Moth station ..			0 4 65
(iv)	Do. do. to Punch station ..			0 2 607
(v)	Cawnpore-Jhansi and Saugor road, Lalitpur section ..			58 2 0
(vi)	Jhansi-Sipri road ..			13 3 0
(vii)	Jhansi and Gwalior road ..			30 4 165
(viii)	Khando Roa Gate road ..			1 3 316
(ix)	Datia Gate road.. ..			1 2 150
(x)	Lachmi Gate road ..			1 0 600
(xi)	Baragaon Gate road ..			2 6 20
Total ..				177 0 393
B.—LOCAL.				
I.—First class roads, metalled bridged and drained throughout.				
(i)	Lalitpur-Mahroni road ..			26 0 634
(ii)	Mahroni-Maraura road ..			15 4 97
(iii)	Gursarai-Garauttha road ..			7 5 333
(iv)	Mau-Tohri road ..			4 6 0
(v)	Talbahat railway feeder road ..			1 1 360
(vi)	Lalitpur railway feeder road ..			1 5 15
(vii)	Jakhlaun railway feeder road ..			1 4 166
(viii)	Goona-Madanpur road ..			1 5 458
(ix)	Babina railway feeder road ..			1 0 250
Local Intra Municipal roads.				
(x)	Road from junction of Sipri Gwalior to cantonment ..			0 3 368
(xi)	Road from Allahabad bank to dāk bungalow ..			0 5 340
(xii)	Road from Sadar Bazar to city ..			1 0 163
(xiii)	Road from dāk bungalow to city ..			0 3 120
(xiv)	Road from junction to Sipri-Gwalior road toward city ..			0 4 220
(xv)	Katchery road ..			0 2 80
Total ..				64 4 613
II.—First class roads, metalled, partially bridged and drained.				
(i)	Jhansi-Nowgong roads ..			47 2 640
(ii)	Ditto Diversion roads ..			4 0 210
(iii)	Mau-Punch road ..			43 4 330
(iv)	Batausa-Bukhara road ..			9 1 120
(v)	Baragaon-Garauttha road ..			14 0 0
(vi)	Chirgaon-Bhandar road ..			3 2 0
(vii)	Moth-Samthar road ..			1 1 63
(viii)	Mau-Bath road ..			0 4 63
(ix)	Ranipur railway feeder road ..			1 6 320
(x)	Sukhuai branch road ..			0 3 440
(xi)	Mau-Orai road ..			0 6 136
Local Intra Municipal road.				
(xii)	Batausa-Bukhara road ..			1 3 591
Total ..				127 4 319





ROADS—(continued).

III.—Second class roads, unmaintained, bridged and drained throughout.			Miles. fur. ft.		
(i)	Lalitpur-Durjampur	..	2	0	0
(ii)	Do. Jakhana	..	18	1	4
(iii)	Do. Pali	..	18	2	80
(iv)	Gugurwara	..	12	2	89
(v)	Talibhat-Sirighat	..	8	4	0
(vi)	Bijrautha feeder road	..	4	0	0
(vii)	Delwara do.	..	1	4	7
(viii)	Dudhai-Dhaura	..	4	6	896
(ix)	Jakhaura feeder road	..	1	0	0
(x)	Talibhat Pura Kalan with branch from Hingora to Natti Khara.	..	15	4	0
(xi)	Gugurwara-Bampur	..	9	4	0
(xii)	Paroloha railway station	..	1	0	0
(xiii)	Jhansi-Uda	..	7	0	0
(xiv)	Babina Sirighat	..	13	4	0
(xv)	Barwasagar railway station	..	1	4	0
(xvi)	Musfara railway station	..	1	4	0
(xvii)	Jhansi-Mauri	..	1	0	0
(xviii)	Somri Mand khas	..	1	4	0
(xix)	Garanutha-Khan	..	23	0	0
(xx)	Mau Rupa Dhamua	..	2	0	0
(xxi)	Kanpur-Siaori	..	7	0	0
(xxii)	Kanpur railway station	..	1	4	0
(xxiii)	Bamori Bora	..	2	0	0
Total			147	7	620
IV.—Fourth class roads, unmaintained, banked, partially bridged and drained.					
(i)	Durjampur-Rajghat	..	11	2	0
(ii)	Mandaura-Madampur	..	12	0	0
(iii)	Bangama-Pirighat	..	17	0	0
(iv)	Bobu-Jakhana	..	18	2	0
(v)	Dhukwan Natti Khara	..	8	0	0
(vi)	Moth-Bhandar	..	18	0	0
(vii)	Baragon-Garanutha	..	26	0	0
(viii)	Garoloha-Molikabra	..	9	0	0
(ix)	Gursarai-Saidnagar	..	15	0	0
Total			128	4	0
V.—Fifth class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained.					
(i)	Gugurwara-Kaligawan	..	18	2	0
(ii)	Lalitpur-Jakhora	..	17	4	0
(iii)	Bansel-Bar	..	22	4	0
(iv)	Bar-Bampur	..	9	4	0
(v)	Bansel-Jakhora	..	14	4	0
(vi)	Talibhat-Jakhora	..	12	0	0
(vii)	Jakhora-Rajghat	..	8	4	0
(viii)	Mahroni-Bampur	..	12	0	0
(ix)	Bamori-Jalandar	..	6	0	0
Total			128	4	0

## ROADS—(continued).

V.—Fifth class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained— (concluded).					Miles.	fur.	ft.
(x) Narhat-Didonia					16	6	0
(xi) Mahroni-Narhat	..	..	..		20	4	0
(xii) Khetwans-Saidpur	..	..	..		16	0	0
(xiii) Kanpura-Bamori	..	..	..		4	4	0
(xiv) Mandaura-Giror	..	..	..		11	0	0
(xv) Bant-Jahazpur	..	..	..		3	0	0
(xvi) Jakhlaun-Dhaurra	..	..	..		8	0	0
(xvii) Dudhai-Maholi	..	..	..		6	0	0
(xviii) Bar-Hazariaghat	..	..	..		13	0	0
(xix) Paron-Churaoni	..	..	..		8	4	0
(xx) Hissar-Sairwans	..	..	..		8	0	0
(xxi) Jhansi-Bhandor	..	..	..		10	0	0
(xxii) Ambabai-Mawaigird	..	..	..		9	0	0
(xxiii) Ambabai-Badanpur	..	..	..		19	0	0
(xxiv) Babina-Badanpur	..	..	..		14	0	0
(xxv) Jhansi-Baidora Pichhor	..	..	..		18	0	0
(xxvi) Jhansi-Orchha	..	..	..		1	4	6
(xxvii) Jhansi-Bhagwantpura	..	..	..		2	4	0
(xxviii) Ghugna-Ranipur	..	..	..		16	0	0
(xxix) Moth-Gursarai	..	..	..		17	0	0
(xxx) Erich-Bangra	..	..	..		36	0	0
(xxxi) Chirgaon-Gursarai	..	..	..		24	0	0
(xxxii) Ramnagar-Talaur	..	..	..		11	0	0
(xxxiii) Garautha-Iskil	..	..	..		18	0	0
(xxxiv) Garautha-Kakarwai	..	..	..		9	0	0
(xxxv) Kotra-Gursarai Saidnagar	..	..	..		2	0	0
(xxxvi) Iskil-Dhikauli	..	..	..		5	0	0
(xxxvii) Kaidartai-Nipan	..	..	..		8	0	0
(xxxviii) Mau-Bhukoro Pachoro	..	..	..		3	0	0
(xxxix) Mau-Bhonda	..	..	..		9	0	0
(xl) Mau Ohurara	..	..	..		6	0	0
(xli) Sukunai-bridgo Ganoopura	..	..	..		5	0	0
(xlii) Mau-Ghat Lahchura	..	..	..		11	0	0
Total					471	2	0
VI—Sixth class roads cleared only.							
(i) Mahroni-Jagora					16	0	0
(ii) Jakhora-Kotra	..	..	..		5	0	0
(iii) Mandaura-Sojna	..	..	..		12	0	0
(iv) Jakhlon-Khitwans	..	..	..		14	4	0
(v) Maholi-Amjhora	..	..	..		5	0	0
(vi) Dongra-Sarhunar	..	..	..		14	0	0
(vii) Kelgawan-Banpur	..	..	..		9	0	0
(viii) Larwari-Kelagwan	..	..	..		9	0	0
(ix) Ghurari-Dhukwan with branch Lahchura-Thakurpura.	..	..	..		9	0	0
(x) Tankori-Nitra					16	0	0
(xi) Simthari-Chirgaon	..	..	..		2	0	0
(xii) Barwasagar-Dhamne	..	..	..		11	4	0
(xiii) Baghera-Ghuraiya	..	..	..		3	0	0
(xiv) Garhwai-Kakarwai	..	..	..		7	4	0
(xv) Bhitaura-Markan	..	..	..		25	0	0
(xvi) Dignara-Bhitora	..	..	..		2	0	0







## ROADS—(continued).

VI.—Stitch class roads cleared only.		Miles, fur. &c.	
..	(xvii) Man-Uldan	11	0
	(xviii) Ghat-Labehura Sijari	3	0
	(xix) Bangra-Katam	6	0
	(xx) Sakra-Aryar	3	0
	Total	189	4
VII.—Forest roads.			
..	(i) Ghisanli to Dinkwan	5	0
	(ii) Raipur to Sorai	3	0
	(iii) Harorpur to Uhipai and Lalaua	6	0
	(iv) Baroda Dang to Tentia and Samra Dang.	6	0
	(v) Raipura Munzabta to Deogarch	7	0
	(vi) Bant to Balabehat via Morari	13	0
	(vii) Morari to Dhojri Katghat	10	0
	(viii) Bamori Bansa to Morari	5	0
	(ix) Maholi to Kanpura	5	0
	Total	60	0
Total for district		1,366 8 615	

## FERRIES.

River.	Ferry.	Village.	Tahsil.	Management.	Income average of 3 years.
					Rs.
Betwa.	Erachh ..	Erachh ..	Moth ..	District Board	122
	Kukargaon ..	Kukargaon..	Do. ..	Do. ..	22
	Manikpura ..	Manikpura..	Do. ..	Do. ..	20
	Bhaunra ..	Bhaunra ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	45
	Ramnagar ..	Ramnagar ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	175
	Barohat ..	Barohat ..	Jhansi ..	Do. ..	503
	Tilehta ..	Tilehta ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	63
	Nohat ..	Nohat ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	2,150
	Dhikauli ..	Dhikauli ..	Garautha ..	Do. ..	26
	Manahari ..	Sairwans ..	Lalitpur ..	Do. ..	14
	Seoni ..	Seoni ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	33
	Rajghat ..	Rampura ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	25
	Kisalwans ..	Kisalwans ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	33
Jamni,	Basman ..	Basman ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	24
	Amghat ..	Kolgawan ..	Mahroni ..	Do. ..	50
	Pindarghat ..	Pindar and Ramgarh.	Do. ..	Do. ..	11
Dha- san.	Lahchura ..	Lahchura ..	Mau ..	Do. ..	16





XIXX

XIXX

List of villages and towns etc., in the Jhansi district showing days on which markets and fairs are held.

Name of tahsil.	Name of pargana.	Name of village or town.	Day or days on which market held.	Name of fair and the date on which the fair is held.	Remarks.
Jhansi	Jhansi	Sainyar ..	..	Shri Mahadeoji Mansa Nath, Bhadon Sudi 3rd.	
		Raksa ..	..	Mahadeoji Phangun Badi 14th.	
		Labar Gird ..	..	Deviji-Kunwar a n d Chait Sudi 9th.	
		Pirchipura-Niya Khara ..	..	Deviji Chait Sudi 8th.	
		Babina ..	Wednesday		
		Barwasagar ..	Friday		
		Ladhora ..	Thursday		
		Palar ..	Sunday		
		Jarbo ..	Wednesday		
		Baragaon ..	Monday		
Mau	Mau	Jhansi ..	Daily and cattle mart on Monday and Thursday.		
		Udan ..	Tuesday		
		Aksoo ..	Monday		
		Barnori ..	Thursday		
		Baragaon ..	Friday		
		Bhaderwara ..	Monday		
		Bhanpura ..	Thursday		
		Falta ..	Saturday		
		Pirchipura ..	Friday		
		Pirchipura ..	Friday		







Place	Day	Time	Remarks
Purnai Buzurg	Sunday	..	..
Putha	Tuesday	..	..
Pachwara	Wednesday	..	..
Tikotoli	Monday	..	..
Churua	Saturday	..	..
Dhawakar	Tuesday	..	..
Dhona	Wednesday	..	..
Dhanna Palk	Sunday	..	..
Ranipur	Sunday, Monday and Wednesday.	..	..
Roni	..	..	..
Rora	Saturday	..	..
Rawan	Thursday	..	..
Ratausa	Monday	..	..
Siaori	Tuesday	..	..
Sijara	Saturday	..	..
Kateva	Thursday	..	..
Kagur	Friday	..	..
Kheron	Tuesday	..	..
Kakwara	Sunday	..	..
Gairaha	..	..	..
Mau Khas	Saturday and Sunday	..	..
Nota	Saturday	..	..
Hati	Tuesday	..	..
Magarpur	Do.	..	..
Jal Bihar-Bhaddon	Budi	12th.	Nath-Makar Sankrat and Asarh Budi Purn Maashi.
Jal Bihar	(Bhaddon Budi 12th about 16th September)		
Fair of Gauriya Maashi.			
Jal Bihar Fair Bhaddon			
Budi 12th about 16th			
September			
Cattle Market.			
(Town daily).			

*List of villages and towns etc., in the Jhansi district showing days on which markets and fairs are held—(continued.)*

Name of tahsil.	Name of pargana.	Name of village or town.	Day or days on which market held.	Name of fair and the date on which the fair is held.	Remarks.
Moth	Moth	Chirgaon ..	Monday and Tuesday ..	Deviji Durga ..	Chait Badi 4th. Do. 5th. Do. 6th. Do. 7th. Do. 8th. Do. 9th.
		Talor ..	Saturday ..		
		Bakwan ..	Thursday ..		
		Siwaria ..	Monday ..		
		Rampura ..	Sunday ..		
		Shabpur ..	..	Mahadeoji-Basant' Pan- ; ohmi.	
		Nand Khas ..	..		
		Pipra ..	..		
		Moth ..	Thursday ..		
		Belwan ..	Sunday and Wednesday ..		
Bharosa ..	..	(1) Mahadeoji ka Moha (2) Kalindri ka Mola.. (3) Mata ka Mola .. (4) Hardol ka " .. (5) Katra .. (6) Dayagir .. Mahabirji-Chait Badi 10th and remains 3 days.			
Simthari ..	Saturday ..	Mahabirji Chait Badi 3rd.			





Singer Banner .. Garhwai .. Kuretha .. Riyen .. Bhadarwar .. Iskil .. Kakarbai .. Siya .. Dhikoli ..	Monday .. Saturday .. Thursday .. Monday .. Friday .. Tuesday .. Sunday .. Tuesday .. Wednesday ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	Deviji-Chait Sudi Pu- ran Mashi.
Sutta ..	..	..	Gushain Baba, Baisakh Sudi Purn Mashi.
Garutha Kalan ..	Tuesday ..	..	Jal Bihar, Bhodon Sudi 12th and Ram Tila Magh.
Do. Khurd ..	..	..	On the 1st Tuesday after Nag Panchami.
Turka Jachura Pandwah .. Mahewa .. Eoni .. Gurha .. Erich ..	Monday and Thursday Saturday .. Monday .. Sunday and Thursday .. Monday .. Monday and Thursday ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	Bishwa Mitraj, Kutik Sudi Purn Mashi.
Mar Kuan .. Barora .. Moti Katra .. Nunar .. Gursani .. Gursoda .. Ghuraia ..	Saturday .. Saturday .. Monday .. Friday .. Wednesday and Satur- day .. Saturday .. Sunday ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	

Garutha ..

Garutha ..

*List of villages and towns etc., in the Jhansi district showing days on which markets and fairs are held—(concluded).*

Name of tahsil.	Name of pargana.	Name of village or town.	Day or days on which market held.	Name of fair and the date on which the fair is held.	Remarks.
Lalitpur	Lalitpur	Lalitpur Khas	Wednesday and Saturday.		
		Thanwara ..	Sunday ..		
		Dailwara ..	Friday ..		
		Lagon ..	Monday ..		
	Bansi	Serwans ..	Friday ..		
		Siron Khurd	..		
		Nanaura ..	Tuesday ..	Sant Nath, Ohait and Baisakh.	
		Bansi ..	Wednesday and Saturday.		
	Talbehāt	Jakhora ..	Thursday ..		
		Pura Kalan	Sunday ..		
		Pawa ..	..		
		Kotra ..	..	Puwaji, Aghan Badi 2nd and 3rd.	
Lalitpur	Lalitpur	Bardha Talbehāt ..	Saturday ..	Blourat Baba, Ohait Badi 4th and ends to 7th and Amayashya and Pura Mashi.	
		Talbehāt ..	Friday and Monday ..	Piron-ka Mela, Bhodon Badi 9th to 11th (August)	
	Talbehāt	..	..	Jhumar Nath. Pungun Badi 1st to 3rd.	
		Batwabo ..	..	..	







9th and 10th.		11th and 12th.		13th and 14th.		15th and 16th.		17th and 18th.		19th and 20th.		21st and 22nd.		23rd and 24th.		25th and 26th.		27th and 28th.		29th and 30th.	
Audehor Baba, Makar Shankrat 13th or 14th January.		Pundwan ka Nela, Bashukha Sudi 10th (about 25th May).		Shankrat Pundwan—bo- gins from Shankrat and ends after 4 days Mabdeoiji—Magh B- sant Panchami.		Pundwan ka Nela, Bashukha Sudi 10th (about 25th May).		Shankrat Pundwan—bo- gins from Shankrat and ends after 4 days Mabdeoiji—Magh B- sant Panchami.		Pundwan ka Nela, Bashukha Sudi 10th (about 25th May).		Shankrat Pundwan—bo- gins from Shankrat and ends after 4 days Mabdeoiji—Magh B- sant Panchami.		Pundwan ka Nela, Bashukha Sudi 10th (about 25th May).		Shankrat Pundwan—bo- gins from Shankrat and ends after 4 days Mabdeoiji—Magh B- sant Panchami.		Pundwan ka Nela, Bashukha Sudi 10th (about 25th May).		Shankrat Pundwan—bo- gins from Shankrat and ends after 4 days Mabdeoiji—Magh B- sant Panchami.	

*List of Government Forest with their areas comprised in the  
Jhansi District including the Lalitpur sub-division.*

Range.	Pargana.	Name of village.	Area in acres.	Description.
Jhansi ..	Jhansi ..	Dabina ..	1,218.62	
		Baghora ..	472.29	
		Bingawan ..	684.80	
		Birora ..	198.47	
		Dhukwan ..	503.63	
		Ganeshpura ..	143.29	
		Ghisauli ..	286.15	
		Lahar Thakurpura, ..	1,057.68	
		Maukna ..	228.75	
		Munpur ..	195.85	
		Nohra ..	378.71	
		Pirthipura ..	269.22	
		Pura ..	283.11	
		Rasina ..	804.01	
		Rasoi ..	135.29	
		Saiyar ..	651.23	
		Saikar ..	151.56	
		Simaria ..	163.09	
		Simrabari ..	225.00	
		Sukhwan ..	1,243.83	
		Thakurpura ..	215.93	
		Koti ..	278.27	Grass Runds
		Bajna ..	538.95	" "
		Simraha ..	1260.75	" "
		Digara ..	580.69	" "
		Ohamrowa ..	325.15	" "
		Khailar ..	239.03	" "
		Bhagwantpura ..	617.92	" "
		Punaoli ..	490.77	" "
		Dhikoli ..	414.23	" "
		Sijwaha ..	925.64	" "
		Jhansi Tukra ..	124.75	
		Total Jhansi Range.	14,719.43	
Mau Garautha.	Mau Garautha.	Barora ..	419.79	
		Ghat Lachura ..	680.42	
		Ghurat ..	887.76	
		Kachneo ..	170.10	
		Kheri ..	315.78	
		Khisni Buzurg ..	1,077.61	
		Magarwara ..	660.60	
		Rora Bhatpura ..	1,625.19	
		Ganupura ..	489.44	
		Magarpur ..	802.74	
		Barmain ..	283.63	
		Bhasneh (includ- ing Madhopura Itaura and Rana- pura).	1,258.18	





List of Government Forest with their areas comprised in the Jhansi district including the Lalitpur sub-division.

Range.	Pargana.	Name of village.	Area in acres.	Description.	
Man Garutha. (consolid.)	Garutha (consolid.)	Gurtha	877.55	Reserved Forest. (consolid.)	
		Imlotha	485.88		
		Kharwanoh	230.26		
		Ramora	673.36		
		Tharao	435.68		
		Mohi Kakra	2,268.98		
		Total Man Garutha Range			13,642.40
		Amkhara	51.48		
		Atariya	12.68		
		Apurra	10.18		
Baghonia	18.50				
Bakwan	14.65				
Bamhranuli	14.02				
Barahtha	31.17				
Barol	14.70				
Barthori	14.94				
Bharora	7.41				
Bharatpura	288.44				
Dewai	15.00				
Dhamra	8.98				
Ghusganwan	24.96				
Imalla	19.98				
Jaura	18.22				
Kargwan	31.15				
Karkos	14.25				
Khiraghat	11.82				
Khira Nand	28.49				
Kumharat	89.74				
Ladhari	17.25				
Ladhya	28.84				
Mahewa	58.87				
Miraura	8.14				
Moth	22.45				
Masauli	28.32				
Nand Khas	9.58				
Nand Fohari	7.73				
Nibi	10.72				
Nimonia	15.60				
Belman	2.91				
Kumharita	1.46				
Bhauru Ghat	15.67				
Bijra	24.80				
Bursoli	10.60				
Ohela	27.48				
Ohiraura	8.86				

Reserved Forest.

*List of Government Forest with their areas comprised in the  
Jhansi district including the Lalitpur sub-division.*

Range.	Pargana.	Name of village.	Area in acres.	Description.
Moth (Under Collector's charge.) —(concl'd.)	Moth ..	Chirgaon ..	28.86	
		Dabra ..	8.92	
		Dabri ..	52.49	
		Dedar ..	12.14	
		Deera ..	21.51	
		Pahari ..	21.17	
		Parichha ..	4.95	
		Patharra ..	19.10	
		Patti Kumharra ..	5.00	
		Pura Chirgaon ..	16.02	
		Pura Nand ..	12.39	
		Ram Nagar ..	15.72	
		Rarua ..	33.60	
		Reo ..	12.75	
		Sai ..	11.88	
		Saina ..	16.69	
		Saran ..	278.54	
		Sanrai ..	9.59	
		Sewri ..	12.30	
		Shahpur ..	10.30	
		Siya ..	8.88	
		bikri ..	183.31	
		Salori ..	10.80	
		Sogna ..	16.70	
		Talaur ..	17.65	
		Tanda ..	19.25	
North Lalitpur.	Talbehat..	Total Moth Forest,	1,875.80	
		Barma Behar ..	334.00	
		Shahpur ..	184.00	
		Jharar ..	168.00	
		Hinauta ..	50.00	
		Thana ..	115.00	
		Bangawan Kalan ..	298.00	
		Kapur Khurd ..	24.00	
		Kaprur Kalan ..	75.00	
		Gugar ..	64.00	
		Bhadona ..	57.00	
		Rajawan ..	101.00	
		Talbehat ..	526.42	
		Karesra ..	151.00	
		Pawa ..	576.00	
		Nathi Khera ..	1,993.00	
		Birdha ..	1,577.00	
		Hissar ..	1,330.00	
		Sanori ..	207.00	
		Piprai ..	276.00	
		Rajpur ..	1,052.00	







List of Government Forest with their areas comprised in the Thansi district including the Lalitpur sub-division.

Range.	Pargana.	Name of village.	Area in acres.	Description.
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Bansi	Bijrotha	914.00	Reserved Forest.—(conold.)
		Gulenda	885.00	
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Talabhat— (conold.)	Lalovo	360.00	Reserved Forest.
		Jumulpur	448.00	
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Bansi	Man	33.00	Reserved Forest.
		Harspur	80.00	
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Bansi	Pipra	4,060.00	Reserved Forest.
		Chhipra	828.00	
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Bansi	Baroda Dang	862.00	Reserved Forest.
		Semra Dang	2,671.00	
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Bansi	Bamori Kharsat	181.00	Reserved Forest.
		Porono	296.00	
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Bansi	Bar	310.00	Reserved Forest.
		Tori	690.00	
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Bansi	Larwari	163.00	Reserved Forest.
		Kachnoda	291.00	
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Bansi	Total North Lalitpur Range.	21,809.42	Reserved Forest.
		Saltwans	134.00	
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Bansi	Dudhai	6,820.00	Reserved Forest.
		Plan	183.00	
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Bansi	Bhainuch	1911.00	Reserved Forest.
		Murari	812.00	
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Bansi	Chauraghat	459.00	Reserved Forest.
		Balabhat	4,553.00	
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Bansi	Booharpura	501.00	Reserved Forest.
		Patara	1,428.00	
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Bansi	Rasoi	310.00	Reserved Forest.
		Himola	1,627.00	
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Bansi	Bamori Bansa	6,510.00	Reserved Forest.
		Umaria Wiran	361.00	
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Bansi	Bijori	795.00	Reserved Forest.
		Danwar	2,377.00	
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Bansi	Chauburo	197.00	Reserved Forest.
		Roprona	229.00	
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Bansi	Banspur	541.00	Reserved Forest.
		Saipura Khalsa	698.00	
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Bansi	Maholi	758.00	Reserved Forest.
		Kirrodia	499.00	
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Bansi	Manda	593.00	Reserved Forest.
		Sukhpura	153.00	
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Bansi	Rishba	176.00	Reserved Forest.
		Deogarh	1,100.00	
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Bansi	Kuchdon	680.00	Reserved Forest.
		Saipura	328.00	
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Bansi	Jamunia	114.00	Reserved Forest.
		Chandpur	795.00	
North Lalitpur— (conold.)	Bansi	Jehulpur	162.00	Reserved Forest.
		Ohauka	105.00	

*List of Government Forest with their areas comprised in the Jhansi district including the Lalitpur sub-division.*

Rango.	Pargana.	Name of village.	Area in acres.	Description.		
South Lalitpur. —(continued)	Balabehat..	Garauli (north) ..	294.00			
		Garauli (south) ..	499.00			
		Amau Khora ..	280.00			
		Lakhanjher ..	3,714.00			
		Gonthra ..	3,710.00			
		Papra ..	1,486.00			
		Bangawan (north),	497.00			
		Bangawan (south),	642.00			
		Bandwa ..	1,425.00			
		Solda ..	2,446.00			
		Dhauri Sagor ..	5,497.00			
		Madanpur (west) ..	2,185.05			
		Nimkhera ..	264.00			
		Barkhera ..	582.00			
		Parol ..	2,596.00			
	Madaura ..	Patna ..	1,500.00			
		Madanpur (east) ..	1,316.00			
		Dorutala ..	66.00			
		Amoda ..	522.00			
		Bhonti ..	307.00			
		Talgawan ..	317.30			
		Barai ..	294.00			
		Hadda ..	2,284.56			
		Thangana ..	592.00			
		Gona ..	1,814.00			
		Patna Wiran ..	389.00			
		Jotapura ..	204.00			
		Kurrat ..	38.00			
		Barwar ..	724.00			
		Mahroni ..	Pisnari (north) ..		245.00	
	Pisnari (south) ..		163.00			
	Gora Kalan (Hansri)		459.00			
	Uldana ..		323.00			
	Sonrai ..		44.00			
	Sarkora ..		518.00			
	Sojra ..		1,096.00			
	Total South Lalitpur Range.				38,592.56	
	Total Jhansi district,				120,639.61	





**JALAN.**

**Supplementary notes and statistics to**

**VOLUME XXV**

**OF THE**

**District Gazetteers of the United Provinces  
of Agra and Oudh.**



**ALLAHABAD :**

Printed by R. Luker, Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces,  
1916.



## PREFACE.

This brief supplement has been compiled by me under G. O. No. 1554/I-431, dated the 8th August 1912. That Government Order contemplates the printing of a volume B only, viz., a statistical appendix with notes; but I found, when I attempted the task, that a more comprehensive revision was necessary if the supplement was to be of any real service. Figures, where required for a single year only, have been given for 1911 (or 1911-12) as required by paragraph 3 of the Government Order: but where a series is needed, I have not confined myself to a single decade from 1901, but have added the statistics for two more years, as it seemed pedantic to leave blank the columns for 1912 and 1913 when, in point of fact, figures for these years were actually available and were written in manuscript in the district copies of the Gazetteer.

Further, when it came to inserting notes to explain the statistics, I found that many events had occurred since the Gazetteer was printed, that these events, with corrections, annotations, and modifications, had been recorded by my predecessors and myself opposite the relevant portions of the text, and that the majority of these notes fell naturally into their places as commentaries on the text, and could not, without losing all their usefulness and interest, be abstracted into mere brief notes to the appendix. The text itself moreover contains, as it stands, numerous statements which are now inaccurate, and which urgently call for correction if the present revision is to be regarded as bringing the Gazetteer in any way up to date.

For these reasons I have compiled this supplement in its present form and have even made a few allusions to the current year, in the hope that the notes and

additions may be of real service to readers of the Gazetteer. I have freely copied and compiled the manuscript notes made by my predecessors, and my acknowledgements are particularly due to Mr. L. M. Stubbs and Mr. A. C. Chatterjee.

ORAI:

*July* 1914.

}

E. A. P.



Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
1	Boundaries and area.	2	Allahabad division.	It belongs to the Jhansi division since 1st November 1911.
2	Natural divisions.	4	"Of low hummocks."	On 1st October 1914, 10 villages will be transferred to Jalun from Jhansi district (vide Government notification no. 2759/1-665, dated the 16th December 1913). This will affect the statistics, as regards pargana and the whole district, of boundaries, population, area, schools, roads, &c.
2	Natural divisions.	4	"Of low hummocks."	Rather an under statement.
2	Natural divisions.	4	"Of low hummocks."	This is doubtful.
3	Soils	11	"Almost white."	"Reddish" would be a better description.
3	Soils	11	"Almost white."	i. e. with irrigation.
4	Proportion and composition of soils.	Do.	Do.	See also the report of the Orai Experimental Farm, 1909-10 and 1910-11, in one issue.
5	River system.	2	"Native"...	i. e. Native States.
5	River system.	4	"Deep-bedded."	The Malanua is a very shallow stream (overflowing its banks in the rains) up to the point where the Jalun-Bangra road is carried over it by a bridge.
CHAPTER I.—GENERAL FEATURES.				
				Read "connecting deteriorated."
				At end of page
				"Connecting deteriorated."
				"Rabi" ...
				i. e. with irrigation.
				Read "connecting deteriorated."
				See also the report of the Orai Experimental Farm, 1909-10 and 1910-11, in one issue.
				i. e. Native States.
				The Malanua is a very shallow stream (overflowing its banks in the rains) up to the point where the Jalun-Bangra road is carried over it by a bridge.

Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
	CHAPTER	I.—GENERAL FEATURES—(continued).		
6	...	4	"The Non"	The map misnames, but the two names Non and Malanga appear to be interchangeable.
7	The Betwa	3 and 4	"Bed is no longer strewn with rocks and boulders."	There are several near Kotra.
		9	"Fordable."	Except in the rains.
8	Drainage ...	12 End of para.	"Ravines" "The flood"	Which are covered with low jungle. It probably now runs off the ravines, &c.
9	Jungle ...	Do.	"Runds"...	Rund Timron still exists but grass is not very abundant.
	Groves ...	3	"Practically unknown."	An over statement.
		6	"Mahuas"	The <i>Mahua</i> is by no means very plentiful in the district. The <i>Pipal</i> and the <i>Bargal</i> grow fairly well if looked after a little. So does the tamarind. After <i>Babul</i> , <i>Nim</i> is the commonest tree. <i>Jamun</i> grows well on <i>Parwa</i> land and should be encouraged. The enemies to tree cultivation in the districts besides climate are (1) white ants, (2) goats:—nearly every family keeps goats.
		End of para.	"And a few other places."	The road side avenues are fairly good, specially along the District Board metalled roads; but the old Millingtonia avenues should be gradually replaced.

Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
10	CHAPTER I.—PRECARIOUS tracts.	6	"It is downy blossoms being carried miles by the wind and established in fields hitherto empty from its baneful action, and defines the efforts of the cultivator to eradicate "Kans," but digging was not deep or systematic, and a great deal of the money was used in other ways.	
11	Experimental plantations.	End of para.	"Kaiapi plantation." "Forest officer."	Two economic results are so far apparent, besides the arrest of the formation of ravines (1) there was fodder (grass) available in the Kaiapi plantation in the rainless July of 1911 when it was not to be had any where else in the neighbourhood: similarly in the fodder-famine of 1913; but it was sold to Grass Farm (Millitary). The mere fencing and reserving of the area in fact ensure both a luxuriant crop of grass and a steady growth of reproduction of "acacias" of various sorts. (2) A large number of pig shelter themselves in the jungle by day and devastate the crops of neighbouring villages by night. Now the re-afforestation officer (Mr. Courthope, 1913-14).

I.—GENERAL FEATURES—(continued).

Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
	CHAPTER	I.—	GENERAL FEATURES — (continued).	
12	Building materials.	5	"Rs. 7 per 100 cubic feet."	The rate varies very much. The ravines are mostly at considerable distances from the metalled roads of the district hence the trouble in maintaining them.
		End of para.	"Common bricks"	Bricks are usually bad.
		Do.	"Tiles"	The flat tiles in common use in the district are notoriously good. It will be a good thing if the village potters are gradually taught to manufacture semi-circular tiles.
	Fauna ...	4	"Found"...	Read "frequent."
		6	"Gazelle"	Nilgai are also plentiful in places.
		End of para.	"Larger streams."	There are also said to be Sambhar along the Betwa.
		Do.	"Hares, &c."	Monkeys also abound.
	Birds ...	5	"Kinds of geese."	The spot-bill breeds here regularly.
13	Cattle ...	5	"Rs. 20 to Rs. 25."	Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 was probably nearer the mark in 1911, and prices were still higher in 1913. There is a market at Orai also.
		10	"Cattle market at Kunch."	Both these cattle markets yield a fair income to the municipalities and can be properly supervised. The market at Amkhera no longer exists. Attempts to start marts in the interior of the district should not be encouraged. A cattle market thrives at Rampura.

Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.
14	CHAPTER I.—GENERAL FEATURES—(continued).	13	"Suffered"
		4	"84,326 pig ugh and- mals."
15	Horses ... Other ani- mals.	8	"Chi." "Bred of horses."
	Other ani- mals.	2	"They" viz., carts.
Also from cattle disease.			
Notes up to date.			

1904-5.	
Bulls and bullocks.	Omni Jaland Kalpi Kunch Total 18,684 27,606 20,926 18,087 80,903 14,073 17,874 18,872 10,071 60,890 9,266 12,619 11,653 6,314 39,642
Cows.	Omni Jaland Kalpi Kunch Total 6,103 19,684 7,642 7,523 33,952
Buffaloes.	Omni Jaland Kalpi Kunch Total 6,981 14,866 8,249 9,986 37,881
Cow buffaloes.	Omni Jaland Kalpi Kunch Total 6,981 14,866 8,249 9,986 37,881

Cattle takavi properly supervised is a most desirable form of assistance to local agriculture.

It would be quite useless.

Very little *ghi* is made out of goats' milk which is exceedingly deficient in cream. The goats milk is consumed, while cow and buffalo milk is converted into *ghi*.

These carts are really useless for transport purposes and very few really good carts can be had in the district for hire.

Page.	Heading	Line.	Words.	Names up to due.
	CHAPTER	1.—	GENERAL FEATURES—(concluded).	
	Cattle disease.	8	"System of quarantine."	More could be done if it were really possible to prevent laying of the beasts dead from disease and the sale of their hides.
		11	"Veterinary Assistant."	There are now two (1911).
	Climate ...	3	"Dry and chilly."	Except when it rains, when it is fearfully damp.
		9	"Rays of the sun."	The glare of the sun is the chief trouble in the hot weather here.
17	Diseases ...	4	"Fever"...	A severe epidemic of fever (a kind of mixture, of malaria, pneumonia and remittent fever) raged throughout the south of the district during the hot weather (April—July) of 1911 causing heavy mortality among the poorer classes.
	Cholera ...			Cholera was rather bad in Kunch in 1913.
18	Smallpox	End of para.	"Increased mortality."	There is still very little re-vaccination in the district. This should be encouraged.
	Other diseases.	Middle of para.	"Plague"	Plague occurred in Itaura and Rura Addu in 1910, and also appeared near Hadrukh in March 1911 claiming about fifty victims in two months. Again in 1912-13 and 1913-14 it appeared and carried off large numbers of people, especially in Kunch town and neighbouring villages, e. g. Anda, Chandni, Chandurra, &c. Inhabited sites are freely and willingly evacuated, and inoculation is accepted if encouraged with tact.

Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
19	System of Middle Agriculture.	1	"Muraos "	Very rare, 1,000 acres are generally about the limit; but there were 1,500 acres in 1911 and a good crop. For some time canal water was given free of charge; but half rates were levied in 1912. The rice area is in the north-west corner of the district, viz. round Madhogarh and Kuthaund. Rice is now discouraged, and cotton given preference, under the auspices of the Agricultural Department (1913). They are not called Muraos here.
20		1 of second para.	"Field boundaries."	There are some, but the fields are larger than in most districts.
		7 of second para.	"Manure."	Unlike other districts, all cattle are stabled in the village, and not in sheds in the village lands. The village sites being far apart, fields at any distance from the village get no manure. Moreover owing to the influence of the Bundelkhandi, cattle are not taken out to graze till about 10 a.m. and return about 4 p.m.
		End of para.	"Poppy" ...	Poppy is not grown at all. Linseed and <i>dhanna</i> (coriander seed) are now becoming popular and fetch good prices. Efforts are also being made to popularize groundnut.

CHAPTER II.—AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
	CHAPTER II.—AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE—(continued).			
24	Kharif crops.	End of para.	"Bajra"...	In 1911 owing to the very late rain, there was a much larger area of <i>bajra</i> than of <i>juar</i> .
25	Cotton ...	8	"Rains" ...	Moreover too little or too heavy rain in September and October is disastrous to cotton.
		13	"Cotton"	In 1913 the Director of Land Records and Agriculture encouraged cotton, distributing selected " <i>Rath</i> " seed, and arranging for irrigation facilities. Considering the failure of the rains, this cotton did very well where it got enough canal water.
		End of para.	"Ready market."	Also in Kunch; moreover gins and presses exist at Kunch and Kalpi and also one (hardly ever worked) at Ait.
26	Other kharif crops.	6	"Cultivation of cane."	Agricultural officers think that groundnut on <i>Parwa</i> soil will pay the Jalaun tenant much better than sugarcane.
	Rabi crops...	9	"Kathia"...	<i>Kathia</i> is fast giving place to <i>Pisiya</i> now, and in many fields a mixture of <i>Kathia</i> and <i>Pisiya</i> is grown.
27		12	"Mingling different plants."	In 1909, particularly in Kalpi tahsil, wheat failed to germinate very often, while gram did not.
		Middle of page	"Linseed."	Linseed and <i>Dhanya</i> areas are increasing.



Page	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
117:18	Al ...	3	" Kusum "	Both <i>Kusum</i> and <i>Al</i> are quite extinct now in the district. <i>Al</i> trees survive in many places as curiosities.
119	The agricul- tural station at Orail.	5	" Represen- tative."	Only partially representative.
		9	" Ex per i- ments."	Zamindars and "honorary visi- tors" are asked once or twice a year to attend informal shows and demonstrations at the sta- tion.
		End of para.	" Station "	A branch farm was started in 1913 at Madhogarh and various kinds of cotton, &c., sown with some success.
	Irrigation ...	End of page.	" Metho di- cally de- veloped."	Not as much as it should be. The popularity of "bandhis" grows very slowly and people are usually opposed to them on the black soils. In ravinous tracts however, and to prevent erosion, they are appreciated. A great many such bandhis are being constructed as relief works under the Irrigation de- partment during the current famine, 1913-14.
30		End of para.	" Only in lahsil Ja- laun Kach- cha wells."	Some hundreds of <i>kachcha</i> wells were successfully dug in Urkharas Kalan and other villages west of river Nun, near Mangrauli in pargana Kalpi, with takavi, in the autumn of 1913.
31	The Betwa canal.	3	" Weir " ...	A second weir has now been added near Parichha.

RECAPITULATE II.—AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE—(continued).

Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
32	CHAPTER II.—AGRICULTURE AND	End of para.	"Completion of a second weir at Dukhwan."	COMMERCE—(continued).
35	Famine of 1868-69.	Middle of para.	"1869"	This has now been done, but it was considered doubtful even then whether in a bad famine year there would be enough water for both harvests. This misgiving was entirely borne out by the experience of 1913-14: much water was wasted in the kharif season and the supply of irrigation for rabi, was miserably disappointing. A third reservoir is badly needed.
36	Famine of 1895-97.	Beginning of para.	"1896-97"	Mr. White was Collector.
39	Famine of 1905-6.	para. 12	"Collector"	Mr. F. J. Cooke.
40	Famine of 1907-08.	6	"1907"	Mr. R. L. H. Clarke was Collector.
		End of page.	"12,484,816"	Viz. units.
44	Agricultural Banks.	3	"Kalpi" ...	This branch has been abolished, but loans given out by it are still in course of realisation (1913).
45	...	3	"Dealings"	Individual loans from the district bank are now discouraged, and a fair number of independent banks dealing with the district bank have already been formed: others are being gradually added.

Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
46	Trade.	End of para. 2.	"Jagneva and Nagri."	Abolished in 1910.
47	...	Lower part of para. 2.	"Kunch"	Kunch is now the largest mart in the district, but its trade also is threatened by the progressive building branch railways, developing its small towns and has imposed protective duties, both on imports and exports, across our border; e.g. each head of cattle exported from Gwalior has to pay Rs. 2.
48	...	End of para. 2.	"Kotra, &c."	Exports of grain from Ait were 1,772 Mds. in 1909, 1,860 in 1908, and less before that.
		2	"Zamurdi."	A very small business and very poor indeed now; and most of the men who did it are either dead or very old or have taken to other work.
		8	"Patterns."	The patterns are not local but are believed to come from Dattia and Samphar.
CHAPTER II.—AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE—(continued).				
		4	"6 per cent."	Reduced to 5½ per cent.
		End of para. 2.	"Hedge"	The total disappearance of this hedge is remarkable. Traces of it appear to exist near Wholi. There are two bungalows, at Jagmampur and Jalau.

Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
CHAPTER II.—AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE—(continued).				
49	Factories...	6	" Ait. "	<p>The factory at Ait did not work at all in 1911-12, and only for a month in 1912-13. It cannot hold its own with Kunch, where the factory was doing well in 1912-13.</p> <p>Even Kunch factory (owned by Parsis) did very little in 1913-14, owing to failure of the rains and the shortage of cotton.</p>
50	Communications.	4	" Roads "	<p>Even the metalled roads of the district get into a very bad condition in the rains. The unmetalled roads are then impassable, even in tahsil Jalaun. The needs of the district include an extension of the railway from Kunch to Jalaun and Madhogarh; and also, or alternatively, a metalled road from Kunch to Bangra and via Madhogarh to Kuthaund. This would open up the fertile land-locked parts of the district.</p>
51	Railways ...	End of para.	" Out-agencies."	<p>Not now. Abolished in 1908 and 1909, and much of the trade of Madhogarh and Jalaun has been diverted to Auraiya.</p>
	Roads ...	Middle of para.	" Six "	<p>This is a misprint; possibly 86 was meant; the present mileage totals 86.22, see appendix page XXVIII.</p>

Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
52	CHAPTER II. Bungalows.	End of page. "Kalpi to Hamirpur."	"Ait" and "Madho- garh."	Not bridged, partially metalled.  The bungalow at Ait has been re- paired and is habitable but very small. Those at Ata and Somar are habitable but small. The bungalow at Madhogarh is only a wretched room on the top of the Thasili school; but the Dis- trict Board contemplates building a new inspection bungalow there in 1914-15.
53	Ferries.  Bridges.	7  9 2 End of para.	"Ait" ... "Rs. 6,500." "Shergarh- ghat." "Roadway."	Read "Ait." The Canal bung- alows are clean and in good repair. The income is much less now, and mostly swallowed up in main- tenance. The surplus if any is given to the District Board. Managed by Btawah. Only for foot passengers. It would be a great convenience if a cart road could be maintained along this bridge.

Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
			CHAPTER III. — THE PEOPLE.	
57	Census ...	7	"General rise."	It is always high at harvest time: vide Census report. Figures for 1911 were:— Males 209,525, Females 195,250: Total 404,775. This is an actual variation of 5,049 on the 1901 figures, or +1.3 per cent. The 1891-1901 variation was 8 per cent.
58	Towns and villages.	12	"Jalaun" ...	Jalaun tahsil has also much the largest area in the district.
		7-12	"The masonry buildings, &c."	Many of the brick dwellings in the villages are in a ruinous condition now. So are also the temples. Pious men of the present generation prefer to build new temples instead of conserving the old.
	Migration.	6	"Immigrants."	i. e. Harvesters.
		End of page.	"Migration."	i. e. to escape payments.
59	...	3	"Emigrants."	The people of Jalaun very seldom migrate to any distant places. The amount of postal money orders received from outside is very small. There is a very great contrast in this respect from the circumstances of the eastern districts. As a matter of fact emigration need not be encouraged except to the mills in Cawnpore, for the great want in most villages is a sufficient number of able-bodied workers.

Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
19	Sex	End of para.	"Female infanticide."	Infanticide is not now active or general, and the provisions of the Act have been withdrawn: neglect of female children however is common.
59	Religion ..	Do.	"Centres of Hinduism and Muhammadan rule."	Also in some villages like Alit Orai, where the inhabitants are mostly converts from Hinduism. The weavers of Kovra and Saidnagar are also converts.
59	Christianity	1	"Europeans"	The unusually large European population was apparently due to Survey, &c.
30	...	3	"M. E. Church."	The M. E. Church centre is at Cawnpore. In 1913 the M. E. Church gave their figures as—
		4	"Sub-di vision."	Christian community ... 560 Male workers ... 18 Zanana ... 11 European Christians ... 0 "They call them "circuits."
		End of para.	"Court of the Sessions Judge."	Read "Police office."
		Middle of para.	The Chaplain of Jhansi. "Samajists."	Read "an S. P. G. Chaplain from Cawnpore."
61	Other denominations.		"No caste"	Any such connection is highly doubtful. The Aryas and Christians appeal to entirely different classes.
	Hindu castes	3		Probably mostly illegitimate persons.

CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE—(continued).

Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
		CHAPTER	III.—THE PEOPLE - (continued).	
61	Chamars ...	2	"Lona Chamars."	The number of Lona Chamars appears to have been underestimated. They are really a quasi criminal tribe.
		7	"Own no land as proprietors."	With one or two possible exceptions.
32	Rajputs ..	Middle of para.	"Kachhis and Kurmis."	And Lodhis.
	Sengars ..	1	"Sengars"	The Sengars occupy the north western part of tahsil Jalauh. the Kachhwaha country is to the south of that of the Sengars.
		6 and 7	"Raja of Jagammanpur."	See Tod's Rajasthan. At Fatehpur there is believed to be another.
		Last line of page.	"Kachhwahas."	Sengars are slightly below Kachhwahas. A well-to-do Kachhwaha will not marry his daughter to a Sengar.
63	Kachhwahas	7	"Narwar"	In Gwalior territory now; the site is old and is shown in one of the maps in V. Smith's Early History of India.
		10 and 11.	"Rajas of Rampura and Gopalpura."	The Raja of Sikri (now dead) was also a Kachhwaha, and ranked next in these parts among Kachhwahas after Rampura and Gopalpura. The Raja of Machhand in the adjoining Gwalior territory is also a Kachhwaha.
64	...	6	"Jigni" ...	A small native state across the Betwa.
		End of para.	"Bundela"	The best known Bundela families are those of Pirauna and Amitha, and also the Raja of Beona (all in Kunch).



Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE—(continued).			
3 Other Hindu castes.	End of para.	"Gujars" ..	"They have a close connection with Samthar (the chief of which is a Gujar). The Gujars call themselves 'Thakurs and own many villages. The Gujar Muslims holders of Hardoi (Orai) are a good family. Shamsher Bahadur of Sami, a son of the Samthar family, who died in 1913, held some villages in the district. Rohan Singh of Bangra and Laj Singh of Sahnio are other representatives of Gujar Land holders.
Muslimans	End of para.	"Converted Rajputs."	The Muslim Rajputs at Aluharnadabad were held to be so for the purposes of the Bundelkhand Land Alienation Act.
Language and Literature.	Do.	"Poet" ...	The tomb of a Hindi poet (Musamman) is pointed out at Kalpi, belonging to the Muhammadan period.
Proprietary tenures.	Middle of paragraph.	"Large proprietors."	Other exceptions are Manmohan Singh of Bangra and Musamman Neta Marwari of Pindari. Moreover the Rao of Gopalpur and the Raja of Jagannapur own several zamindari villages. The word "Ubari" is now practically confined to the three "Jagirs" the rest are known as "muaddars."
Revenue free and Ubari estates.	Do.	"Ubari" ...	A Marwari lady of Pindari whose estate and business are managed by her son-in-law.
Chief proprietors.	3	"Sabudra"	He died in October 1911 and has been succeeded by his widow Rani Harbars Kishori. She has a daughter and no son, but has power to adopt. She is a daughter of the Raja of Ramnagar
Khaksis	6	"Raja Raghu Singh."	

Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
			CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE—(continued).	
72	(Hardoi)	1	"Son "	in Bura Banki. The estate is heavily indebted to Government and in a depressed condition and has been under Court of Wards management for nearly 20 years, and will probably continue so far a long time yet. Died in 1909. His son Raja Mukund Singh is Raja, an important person. He is a son-in-law of the Khanpur family in Cawnpore and practically lives there; he has very little in Jalaun besides his hereditary title. Died in October 1913 and was succeeded by his son Raja Raghubir Singh.
	"Beona "	1	"Raja Govind Singh."	Practically a small zamindar. Read "grandson Raghubir Singh" No. 6-7 Darbari list.
		5 End of para.	"The Raja "Son "	
	Jagama npur	1	"Raja Rup Sah."	Died in May 1911. His son Raja Lokendra Sah has since been confirmed in the Jagir.
73	...	Middle of para.	"Present "	Read "last but one." Raja Lokendra Sah succeeded in 1911.
		End of para.	"Retainers "	Forty in number.
	Rampura ...	1	"Raja Ram Singh of Rampura."	He received a C. I. E. for families 1907-8. . .
74	...	4	"Honorary Magistrate, resigned."	He was again invested for 5 years with 3rd class powers in Rampura except Tihar in 1908; but did nothing except sign his name. This period expired in 1913 and was not renewed.

Page	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
4	Gopalpura	End of para.	"Honorary Magistrate" "Civil powers."	He has no civil powers now, and does no magisterial work: he is heavily indebted to Government, and lives too extravagantly.
5	Cultivating castes.	5	"Kurmis and Lodhis."	Kurhis are laborious and successful cultivators, especially of vegetables, &c.: they irrigate from pukka wells when no one else takes the trouble to do anything at all.
7	Rents	1	"System"	The system of progressive rents is called "Samuhra." It is encouraged by the Collector in attached and Court of Wards Estates, where much land has been lying fallow: it is usual to begin with 4 annas a bigha for fallow, rising to 8 annas and Re. 1 in the following years.
19	Condition of people.	Middle of page. End of para.	"Nautor" "Habits"	"Nautor" is recognised in a marked way in the special rules of assessment for Bundelkhand. It has been suggested that the indolent nature of the people is to a large extent the result of syphilis which is widely preva-
CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE—(continued).				
		5	"Police force"	In 1914 this was abolished in all 3 jagirs; Gopalpura was amalgamated in police circle Khandwa, and Rampura and Jagam-pura were formed into a new police circle with regular provision. Rampura. The jagirdars also maintain their own schools and roads.
		6	Do.	He has no civil powers now, and does no magisterial work: he is heavily indebted to Government, and lives too extravagantly.
		5	"Kurmis and Lodhis."	Kurhis are laborious and successful cultivators, especially of vegetables, &c.: they irrigate from pukka wells when no one else takes the trouble to do anything at all.
		1	"System"	The system of progressive rents is called "Samuhra." It is encouraged by the Collector in attached and Court of Wards Estates, where much land has been lying fallow: it is usual to begin with 4 annas a bigha for fallow, rising to 8 annas and Re. 1 in the following years.
		Middle of page. End of para.	"Nautor" "Habits"	"Nautor" is recognised in a marked way in the special rules of assessment for Bundelkhand. It has been suggested that the indolent nature of the people is to a large extent the result of syphilis which is widely preva-

Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
			CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE—( <i>concluded</i> ).	
		End of page.	" Warm "	lent in the district, and also to malaria, or other latent disease; but the climate and the nature of the soil are probably at the bottom of it. There is no idea of ventilation in the houses even in rural tracts; hence the marked prevalence of pneumonia.
80	...	2 End of page.	" Milk " " Thrown off."	Specially goats milk. Partly at least.

Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
81	District staff	2	"Allahabad"	Read "Jhansi."
82	Formation of the district (Kalpi).	3 5	"Two" "Raja Rupa Sah."	Generally three. Died; his son has no such powers, and as those of the Raja of Rampura lapsed in 1913 and were not renewed, the Rao of Gopulpura is now the only Honorary Magistrate in the district.
84	Changes in administration.	End of para.	"District Engineer."	There are also an Executive Engineer, two sub-divisional officers and a deputy magistrate of Irrigation, also an Assistant manager, court of wards.
85	Subdivisions.	1	"Jagannapur and Gopulpura."	On the Betwa.
88	Early settlement of the Jalaun tract.	3	"Kannar"	From 1st November 1911, Jalaun formed a part of the Jhansi division.
90		End of page.	"Mr. P. J. White."	Jagannapur and Rampura are in Jhansi; Gopulpura in Kunch.
				"Parasan is the most important of these. Paragana and tahsil are at present identical. (i. e. Kulhaund.)
				Mr. P. J. White was in this district off and on from 1868 to 1891 when he was transferred as Deputy Commissioner of Bara Banki. There he retired and died at Naini Tal.

## ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE

Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
	CHAPTER IV.—ADMINISTRATION			AND REVENUE—(continued)
92	Resettle- ment of Kunch and Kalpi.	1	"Of Kunch"	Between "of" and "Kunch" insert "the Kanuni portions of."
100	The new settlements.	4	"Ordinary revision."	The first revision of Kunch and Orai took place in the cold we- ther of 1909-10 and actually yielded an increase which some have believed to have been unjus- tified. A lot of fallow land was apparently recorded as cultivat- ed. The revision of Kalpi was due in 1910-11 but was post- poned on account of the census and took place in 1911-12. Jalaun was done in 1912-13, and Kalpi had to be re-done, on account of a far-reaching mistake regarding established cultiva- tion, in the same year. The second revision of Kunch was due in 1913-14, but was post- poned on account of famine.
102	Police sta- tion.	2	"14" ...	Thirteen now, including Ram- pura.
		3	"Coincide with fiscal sub-divi- sions."	No, they don't and this is some- times inconvenient.
		5, 6 & 7.	"Five, Had- ruk, while those at Mau, Moh- ana and Saiyid na- gar are third class."	Read "four" for "five," Had- ruk, Mau, Mohana, and Saiyid- nagar are now abolished.
		8	"Mohana and Saiyid- nagar."	Read "and Dakore."



Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
	CHAPTER IV.—AD		MINISTRAT	ION AND REVENUE—(contd.).
	Hemp-drugs	End of page.	"License fees."	<i>Tahsilwar</i> settlement of drugs has been made with effect from April 1911.
106	Excise admin- istration.	2 ..	"A" ...	Three Inspectors now under Assistant Commissioner of Excise.
107	Registration.	Middle of para.	"Ex-officio"	The <i>Tahsildar</i> is still ex-officio Sub-Registrar at Kalpi, but in Jalaun and Kunch Departmental Sub-Registrars have been appointed.
108	P o s t a l arr a n g e- ments.	End of para.	"Headoffice, &c."	In 1912 Jhansi became Head office. There are now 6 sub-offices and 17 branch offices situated within the district, while a sub-office at Kadamra is administered as if it were in the district.
108	M unicipali- ties, Orai.	Bottom of page.	"Magistrate is ex-officio Chairman."	Not now: Pandit Gopal Das Sharma, Rai Sahib, was appointed non-official Chairman in 1913, and took over this office on 1st July 1913.
109	...	4	"Octroi dues."	Octroi has been abolished in all three towns; and Orai now has house tax and circumstances and property tax.
	(Kalpi) ...	2	"Octroi" ...	Kalpi has circumstances and property tax, and tax on certain professions (e.g. grain brokers).
	(Kunch) ...	End of page.	"Income"	Kunch has circumstances and property tax, besides the cattle market.
	...	Beginning & end of page.	"Nine members."	There are two appointed and six elected members in each of the three Boards now; besides the ex-officio Chairman (District Magistrate) in Kalpi and Kunch, and the non-official Chairman appointed by Government in Orai.



Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
10	CHAPTER IV. — AD- Act XX Towns. District Board. Schools ...	1 2 1	"Act XX of 1856." "District Board." "Schools".	The town Areas Act came into force in 1914. Tahsil sub-committees do a cer- tain amount of work, and have certain powers and responsibili- ties under bye-laws (1913). There has been a great expansion in all forms of education under the control of the district board within the last four years. The Sirsa Kalar Girls' School was a failure, and was removed to Jalaun; and that at Goban to Madhogarh, 1914.
12		2 1	"Sirsa Ka- lar!" "Gopalpura." "Kagbteen" "Mohana."	Gopalpura only maintains one, and that badly. Now twenty-one (1913). Read "Dakore." Pounds have also been opened at Hardoi in Rendhar in tahsil Kunch in 1913-14.
113	Nazul Cattle pounds.	End of para. 2 1 2 End of para.	"Beona." "Kalpi" ... "Kalpi" ...	Since removed to Kailia, The whole of the town of Kalpi has been declared nazul. There were interpellations in the Legislative Council about this in April 1911.

Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
141	Battle of Kunch.	End of para.	CHAPTER V.— “ West ” ...	HISTORY. Read “ East.”

Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
45	Alt.	12	"Musahmans."	The Sheikhs of Alt were formerly of some importance. Hatim Ali's estate is attached. Read "District Board."
	Akberpur.	End of para. Middle of para. End of para.	"P. W. De- partment." "Mara & h Brahman" End of "Temple" para.	A very decent young B. A. named Balaji M. Laghate. The temple is worth seeing, built massively in stone, by the edge of a fine tank. Party metalled. The Baonists are very anxious to have this road metalled; but the cost is prohibitive: the matter has been before Government more than once. Kunwar Manmohan Singh is heavily indebted, and has constantly to be relieved with "lakavi."
147	Babinia ...	5	"Unmetalled"	The Rajputs and Gujaris are at logger-heads. There is a large canal bungalow at Bangra. A fine bhandi is being made here in the current famine (1914). The police station has been turned into an outpost, now that the Jagir territory has been incorporated in police circle Rendhar, with regular provincial police under the Superintendent of Police, 1914. Removed since.
148	Bhadek ...	1 para.	"Village" ...	Read "boys school and a girls' school." The present Raja has no powers and is not a magistrate.
149	Gopalpura.	Middle of para.	"Police station."	Read "School" ...
150	Hadruk ...	End of para.	"Second class police station."	Read "School" ...
	Jagamampur	Do.	"Honorary Magistrate."	Read "School" ...

Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
1			DIRECTORY—	(continued).
			"contains."	Also a rest house belonging to the Raja.
			"A third class police station."	The police station was abolished in 1914, and the area included in the new circle of Rampura.
152		End of 2nd para.	"Out-agency."	Not now.
157	Jalaun tahsil.	4	"Hadrukh."	Read "Rampura."
	Kailia ...	Middle of para.	"It formerly constables."	Read "It contains a police station and a pound." A brand new Police station has just been built, and a school (abolished sometime ago) is to be re-started in the old building (1914).
160	Kalpi ...	2nd para.	"Mathura Prasad."	Mathura Prasad is dead. He is said to have derived his wealth from the discovery of treasure in Kalpi: he certainly did not make it by pleading.
		3rd para.	"Beginning "	Formerly some manufacture of cloth and dyeing were done; also paper which is still made for Banyas books. Kalpi sweet stuff still has some reputation.
161	...	End of page.	"Octroi duties."	Replaced in 1912 by profession tax and tax on circumstances and property.
162	...	3	"Pound "...	Also a dispensary, which is receiving a new building in 1913 and 1914.

Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
66	Kalpi tahsil	End of para.	"Hot weather crops."	Also said crops in the Juman bed.
67	...	Do "Thakur Jagdish Prasad."	Read "Chandhari Jagdish Prasad : "the owner is a minor.	
68	...	Para 2, "Metalled" line 5.	It does not now, and it is doubtful if it was ever metalled.	
71	Khaksis	2 "Raja of Khaksis."	He died in October 1911.	
72	Kunch	8 of "Govind Rao's para 2. Lower part of page.	The bottom of it was dug out in a famine apparently. The new middle school is between the tank and the railway.	
173	...	End of para 2. 4 of para 3.	"Two" ...	By the New Mofassil Company.
174	...	2 "Octroi" ...	Now three; and a Girls' School has also been started (1914).	Replaced by a circumstances and property tax from April 1913.
181	Madhogarh	1 "Girls' School."	Failed, but revived again in 1914. There is a Christian Padri here, and the converts of the Madhogarh circle are put at 175. They belong to the American M. E. Mission, with its Superintendent at Cawnpore.	

DIRECTORY—(continued).

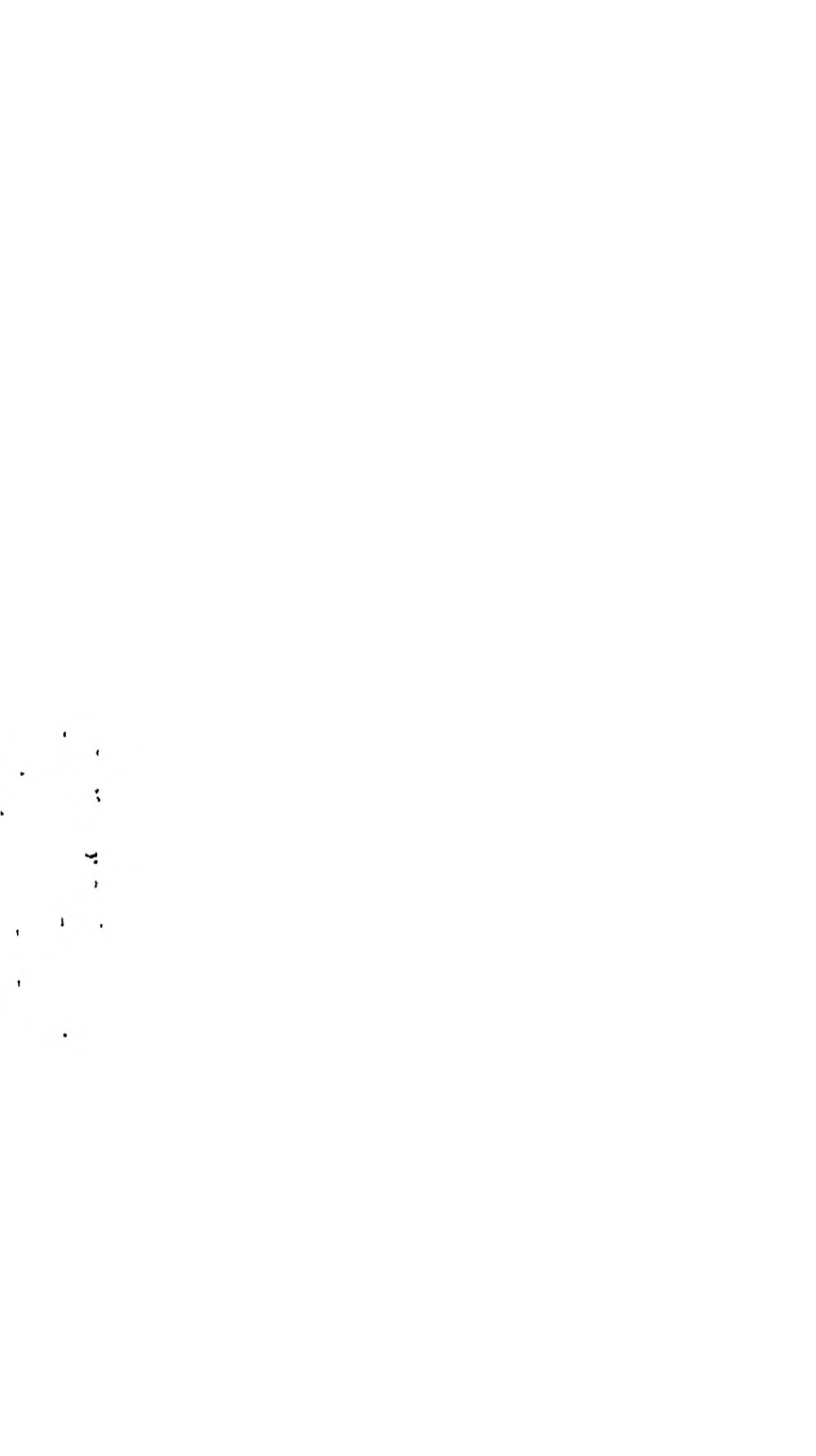
Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
			DIRECTORY—	(continued).
		Last line of para.	"Forced the prosperity."	Not since 1909. The Agricultural department started a branch farm here in 1913.
182	Mau ...	1	"And a police station."	Moved to Kailya. The police station is now used as an outpost.
	Mohana ...	End of para.	"A third class police station."	Moved to Dakore.
	Mohammada-bad.	End of page.	"Consisting of Lodhis."	There are some Musalmans here, who are recorded in settlement as Rajput Musalmans.
183	Orai ...	Middle of 2nd para.	"Sessions court, Judge's residence"	Read "Police office, District Surveyor's Office."
184	...	3	"Zila or High School."	Abandoned in 1913 and the building sold to Boys Christian Home Mission in 1914.
		End of para.	"Octroi dues"	Replaced in 1912 by house tax and tax on circumstances and property.  The Municipality received its first non-official Chairman in 1913 in the person of Rai Sahib Pandit Gopal Das Sharma.
		1 of 3rd para.	"School" ...	A large new High School was constructed during 1912-13.
		3 do.	"Sessions court."	Read "police office."

Page.	Heading.	Line.	Words.	Notes up to date.
188	Orai tabsil	End of para. 2 at page 5.	End of "Mohana and Saiyidnagar."	Orai also contains a Session: bungalow, Munsif's Court, and Sub-Registrar's Office; a Hos- pital, Dufferin Hospital and "Model" school for girls; an experimental farm, adminis- tered from Cawnpore, with necessary buildings and quar- ters; a Municipal office in the town and a bonded ware-house near the tabsil; besides resi- dences for the Executive and Assistant Engineers of the Betwa Canal division, a residence for the District Surveyor, and a small club.
189	Pirona ...	para. 2 at page 5.	"Contains "	Read "and Dakore."
190	Rampura ...	7	"Maintains his own police."	Not now; regular provincial po- lice under the Superintendent of 1914, the circle including the Jagir territories of Rampur and Jagramampur.
191	Rampura ...	End of para.	"Good game"	Cheetal only.
	Rendhar ...	1	"Village "	A pound was started here in 1913.
	Saiyidnagar	7	"Zamrudi "	One or two shops still struggle on, but produce very poor, ordi- nary stuff, and very little of it, (1913).
	Do.	End of para.	"Third class Police sta- tion."	Now abolished.

DIRECTORY—

(concluded).

Notes up to date.





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APPENDIX.

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Gazetteer of Jaloun.

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GAZETTEER OF JALAU.

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TABLE 1.—*Population by caste, 1911.*

Taluk.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.				Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Orai ..	68,463	30,004	28,459	62,753	27,107	25,643	5,417	2,742	2,675	293	155	138	
Kalpi ..	79,944	41,185	38,759	78,116	37,702	35,413	6,708	3,407	3,301	121	76	45	
Jalaun ..	1,62,191	84,782	77,409	162,608	80,344	73,264	8,485	4,384	4,101	98	54	44	
Kunoh ..	104,177	53,554	50,623	97,274	49,988	47,283	6,798	3,507	3,291	105	59	46	
Total ..	404,776	209,525	195,250	376,750	195,141	181,609	27,408	14,040	13,338	617	344	273	

Note:—On 1st October 1914, 10 villages will be transferred to Jalaun from Jhansi district (vide Government notification no 2769-I-665 dated the 16-12-1913) see page 1.

TABLE II.—Population by Thanas, 1911.

Thana.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Ata	21,984	11,304	10,680	20,826	10,690	10,136	1,153	609	541	5	5	5
2. Ait	28,900	14,086	14,814	27,915	13,814	13,471	1,578	803	770	72	99	93
3. Charkhi	27,486	14,286	13,150	26,684	13,879	12,785	748	393	365	24	14	10
4. Dakor	16,942	8,653	8,289	15,786	8,091	7,675	1,184	579	605	22	13	9
5. Gopalpur	5,829	3,018	2,811	5,684	2,896	2,688	240	119	121	5	8	2
6. Jagannapur	14,655	7,811	6,844	14,119	7,538	6,581	530	273	263	..	..	..
7. Jalaun	48,107	24,664	23,443	45,106	23,118	21,978	2,936	1,517	1,419	95	19	16
8. Kalpi	28,812	14,690	14,122	23,977	12,266	11,711	4,755	2,372	2,383	80	53	28
9. Kailia	18,721	9,588	9,133	18,132	9,278	8,854	548	289	259	41	21	20
10. Kunoh	42,906	22,020	20,888	38,417	19,695	18,722	4,450	2,304	2,146	39	21	18
11. Kuthaund	43,220	22,744	20,476	40,505	21,334	19,171	2,700	1,402	1,298	15	8	7
12. Madhogarh	40,362	21,134	19,228	38,789	20,818	18,471	1,551	802	749	22	14	8
13. Orai	29,530	15,257	14,273	25,737	13,319	12,418	3,546	1,808	1,738	247	130	117
14. Raudhar	22,798	11,386	10,912	21,991	11,469	10,522	804	415	389	3	2	1
15. Rampura	14,513	7,784	6,729	13,852	7,426	6,426	654	355	299	7	8	4
Total	404,775	209,525	195,250	370,750	195,141	181,009	27,408	14,040	13,308	617	344	273

Note.—See notes to page 102 of the text. In 1900 the police district was reorganized and reduced in number to 12 besides one in each of the three districts. The last were absorbed early in 1914 and from that year on wards the number will be 13. At the end of 1914 Kailia will remove 10 more villages from district Jalaun.







TABLE III.—*Vital Statistics.*

Year.	Births.						Deaths.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1901	17,404	8,984	8,420	43.63	12,381	0,662	5,729	80.97	
1902	21,731	11,286	10,446	64.30	13,264	6,929	0,326	33.10	
1903	20,760	10,666	10,083	61.91	20,038	10,336	9,702	60.18	
1904	22,890	11,814	11,074	67.26	16,283	7,493	7,790	38.23	
1905	19,484	10,198	9,286	48.74	18,309	0,670	0,639	33.29	
1906	13,938	6,717	6,241	32.41	32,280	16,606	16,774	60.76	
1907	16,616	8,700	7,916	41.66	19,140	10,061	9,079	47.86	
1908	19,498	10,058	9,440	48.77	24,808	12,018	12,190	62.06	
1909	19,600	7,042	6,468	33.77	12,261	6,669	6,682	30.62	
1910	16,635	6,626	8,009	41.02	18,039	7,260	0,373	34.12	
1911	16,261	8,494	7,767	40.60	17,092	9,096	7,997	42.96	
1912	19,161	9,888	9,273	47.34	14,800	7,669	7,147	30.68	
1913	21,742	11,987	10,405	53.71	16,483	7,947	7,630	38.26	
1914	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1916	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1916	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1917	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

and so on.

TABLE IV.—Deaths according to cause.

Year.	Total deaths from—					
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901 ..	12,881	..	47	82	9,968	166
1902 ..	13,254	8	72	67	10,174	163
1903 ..	20,038	2	251	100	15,187	279
1904 ..	15,283	1,813	..	62	9,667	153
1905 ..	13,309	1,524	..	24	8,655	83
1906 ..	32,280	4	4,604	739	22,399	560
1907 ..	19,140	1	2	5	16,608	91
1908 ..	24,808	33	1,087	2	19,697	111
1909 ..	12,261	1	20	..	10,151	59
1910 ..	13,639	55	28	..	10,714	54
1911 ..	17,092	55	1	..	13,818	133
1912 ..	14,806	701	343	18	10,429	50
1913 ..	15,483	570	494	118	10,309	12
1914 ..						
1915 ..						
1916 ..						
1917 ..						
1918 ..						
1919 ..						
1920 ..						
1921 ..						
and so on.						

\* Severe epidemic of malaria—September to December 1903.

† There was an unknown epidemic in March, April, May; possibly pneumonia in some form.





TABLE V.—Statistics of cultivation and irrigation, 1819 Fashi=1911-12.

Pargana and tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Double cropped.
				Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Canal.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.
Orni .. ..	196,406	40,041	61,980	5,740	5,085	479	..	196	89,005	94,745	4,801
Kalpi .. ..	259,181	75,226	60,500	14,576	14,077	457	..	42	105,880	120,456	8,592
Jalaun .. ..	269,438	40,179	47,410	27,461	25,513	1,748	..	205	164,888	181,849	17,730
Kunoh .. ..	216,189	34,081	38,853	9,935	8,912	992	..	31	138,370	148,305	10,081
Total .. ..	911,276	192,477	203,443	67,712	63,557	3,971	..	474	487,643	545,355	41,204

TABLE VI.—Area in acres under the principal crops, Talasil Orai.

Year.	Rabi.				Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat alone and mixed.	Gram.	Linseed.	Barley.	Total.	Juar and Arhar.	Bajra and Arhar.	Cotton and Arhar.	Til.	Sugar-cane.
1309	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
1310	59,607	38,837	15,530	2,056	167	36,026	12,301	8,093	6,707	2,402	..
1311	58,988	38,876	10,970	5,113	118	44,704	25,411	7,779	7,245	4,559	..
1312	12,969	9,959	797	748	232	30,739	10,557	8,575	7,008	3,018	..
1313	52,480	19,005	26,894	1,924	629	42,212	21,853	7,429	0,521	3,558	..
1314	65,440	38,274	21,545	0,023	98	80,040	14,752	8,400	4,789	0,475	..
1315	60,468	36,386	8,196	9,146	115	89,050	19,221	8,941	0,148	3,626	..
1316	78,478	89,535	12,807	14,131	390	5,463	5,463	8,715	2,558	2,885	..
1317	71,921	34,707	0,581	20,724	110	26,094	11,384	5,814	4,145	3,252	..
1321	80,895	20,369	0,951	301	189	25,011	10,508	5,309	4,893		..
1322											..
1323											..
											and no on







TABLE VI.—Area in acres under the principal crops, Tehsil Kalpi—(continued).

Years.	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total	Wheat alone and mixed.	Gram.	Linsced	Barley.	Yolai.	Juar and Arhar.	Bajra and Arhar.	Cotton and Arhar.	Til.	Sugar-cane.
<i>Faults.</i>											
1309	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1310											
1311											
1312											
1313	56,160	22,954	20,178	1,394	231	43,802	14,288	24,950	3,260	604	1
1314	58,067	22,192	26,827	2,135	421	57,256	36,487	24,491	9,361	1,703	..
1315	15,490	10,098	2,168	85	740	65,695	18,071	25,710	7,660	1,947	1
1316	43,822	13,602	23,603	478	820	82,956	37,710	25,252	9,897	2,219	..
1317	70,336	24,500	34,929	3,767	154	61,891	21,666	18,347	6,649	3,937	..
1318	66,531	28,827	21,966	3,850	180	62,497	26,478	28,481	4,669	1,294	3
1319	93,877	36,233	29,964	8,244	87	32,666	4,173	27,389	408	348	..
1320	77,405	35,511	14,182	10,538	40	46,190	14,721	29,539	4,362	1,514	4
1321	18,482	9,097	5,38.	91	475	16,583	18,172	21,264	4,594	682	1
1322											
1323											
and so on.											







Table VI.—Area in acres under the principal crops, *Yalsil Kunchi*—(concluded).

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.				
	Total.	Wheat alone and mixed.	Gram.	Linseed.	Barley.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Cotton and Arhar.	Til.
<i>Fasli.</i>										
1309	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1310	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}
1311										
1312										
1313	57,870	38,858	13,055	678	368	35,438	19,979	7,384	6,186	923
1314	77,097	63,980	14,194	4,025	464	81,069	64,690	7,739	16,437	1,234
1315	26,957	22,176	900	540	243	43,029	16,492	5,016	15,933	922
1316	77,868	41,629	27,157	1,827	659	65,518	36,118	5,855	17,341	960
1317	93,378	68,962	24,986	4,353	244	63,463	88,404	5,280	1,859	1,859
1318	98,112	67,618	16,295	8,204	115	60,171	84,703	5,867	15,688	1,468
1319	129,796	89,081	13,842	12,788	179	80,525	16,008	8,034	4,310	1,010
1320	110,951	78,380	6,892	14,419	132	47,172	23,734	5,275	12,706	1,216
1321	87,749	31,001	2,891	170	149	34,541	17,661	4,320	9,918	1,487
1322	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1323	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1328	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
and so on.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

[illegible]







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Pargana and Tahsil.	Where included in Ain-Akbari.	Settlement revenue.	Casses.	Total.	Incidence per acre.		First revision.	Second revision.	Third revision.	Fourth revision.	Fifth revision.
					Outfitted.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Orni, 1318 F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 1,40,831 11 6 Casses 14,846 2 0				
Kalpi, 1320 F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 1,35,332 0 0 Casses 18,638 4 0				
Jalaun, 1321 F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c) 2,80,453 6 2 Casses 27,843 6 0				
Kuneh, 1318 F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	(d) 2,08,774 2 0 Casses 27,059 12 0				
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,30,681 3 8 Casses 81,286 8 0				

NOTE.—(a) B. O. No. 874N/I—591B, dated the 17th June 1910, to Commissioner, Allahabad Division.  
 (b) B. O. No. 1903N/I—700B, dated the 26th July 1912 and No. 1261N/I—789B, dated the 27th June 1913, } to Commissioner, Jhansi Division.  
 (c) B. O. No. 610N/I—810B, dated the 27th or 30th May 1913 and No. 2252N/I—810B, dated the 14th August 1913, }  
 (d) B. O. No. 874N/I—593B, dated the 17th June 1910, to Commissioner, Allahabad Division.

TABLE XI.—*Excise.*

Years.	Receipts from foreign liquors.		Country spirits.		Drugs.				Opium.		Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from			Number of shops for sale of—	
	Rs.	Mds.	Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.	Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of		Total receipts.	Consumption.	Total charges.		Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirits.	Drugs.	Opium.
						Gals.	Mds.									
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1901-02	13,864	..	25	2,406	1	36	5	7	10,708	22	21	14	15	62	12	12
1902-03	19,437	..	16	2,843	2	31	6	28	11,678	21	10	53	27	63	12	12
1903-04	22,722	..	15	2,349	0	15	5	35	11,925	21	23	73	27	105	10	10
1904-05	25,032	..	16	3,042	0	91	5	30	11,905	21	25	60	306	105	10	10
1905-06	18,109	..	10	8,024	0	29	9	22	11,631	23	18	93	305	105	10	10
1906-07	16,545	..	5	0,698	0	8	1	0	11,693	23	28	40	299	105	10	10
1907-08	17,858	..	..	0,684	0	14	4	36	12,332	27	10	172	303	91	10	10
1908-09	18,270	..	..	4,773	0	5	2	42	11,813	26	4	169	314	92	9	9
1909-10	16,059	..	..	4,892	0	3	3	30	13,563	30	3	122	303	92	9	9
1910-11	21,173	..	..	5,107	0	0	4	18	18,195	19	17	126	318	91	10	10
1911-12	23,691	14,409 P.	..	5,221	0	2	6	1	17,697	18	0	131	457	90	10	10
1912-13	27,816	24,810	..	8,021	0	24	7	37	18,615	20	13	169	451	87	10	10
1913-14	41,894	20,111	..	8,729	0	1	9	12	19,114	20	23	218	478	86	10	10

[illegible]







TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from—				Total charges.
	Non-judicial.	Court-fee including copies.	All sources.		
1901-02	17,962	36,111	54,674	1,461	1,477
1902-03	17,428	32,108	50,171	1,371	1,414
1903-04	14,473	33,470	48,712	1,566	1,566
1904-05	14,070	30,386	45,165	1,266	1,266
1905-06	15,330	27,788	43,876	1,619	1,619
1906-07	14,129	35,779	50,606	1,968	1,968
1907-08	16,379	41,326	58,526	1,785	1,785
1908-09	18,198	36,841	55,722	1,619	1,619
1909-10	19,043	48,655	68,445	1,542	1,542
1910-11	15,289	45,776	61,792	1,968	1,968
1911-12	15,539	41,526	57,716	1,785	1,785
1912-13	15,596	45,795	62,228	1,619	1,619
1913-14	17,961	41,754	60,446	1,461	1,461
1914-15	..	..	..	..	..

and so on.







TABLE XIV.-Income-tax by Tahsils (Part IV only).

Year	1	Tahsil Oral.				Years.	1	Tahsil Kunoh.			
		Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax.			Assessee.	Tax.		
										Under Rs. 2,000	Over Rs. 2,000
1901-02	106	1,570	17	1,212	1,300	1901-02	207	3,418	Rs.	1,556	14
1902-03	109	1,647	18	1,300	1,396	1902-03	213	3,476	Rs.	1,640	15
1903-04	26	723	18	1,396	1,355	1903-04	61	1,568	Rs.	1,873	16
1904-05	28	775	17	1,355	1,381	1904-05	68	1,714	Rs.	2,059	19
1905-06	26	703	18	1,381	1,329	1905-06	65	1,644	Rs.	1,692	18
1906-07	24	755	17	1,329	1,287	1906-07	44	1,242	Rs.	1,728	16
1907-08	28	815	17	1,287	1,316	1907-08	50	1,345	Rs.	2,348	16
1908-09	33	968	15	1,316	1,478	1908-09	48	1,282	Rs.	2,069	18
1909-10	26	709	18	1,478	1,190	1909-10	52	1,390	Rs.	1,967	15
1910-11	28	809	16	1,190	1,259	1910-11	51	1,443	Rs.	2,082	14
1911-12	29	808	17	1,259	1,059	1911-12	42	1,040	Rs.	1,263	15
1912-13	87	996	14	1,059	1,001	1912-13	51	1,382	Rs.	2,217	16
1913-14	42	1,162	13	1,001		1913-14	59	1,557	Rs.	2,227	16
1914-15						1914-15					
1915-16						1915-16					
and so on						and so on					

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by Tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Jalaun.				Year.	Tahsil Kalpi.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs 2,000.			Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax.		Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1901-02	201	3,424	20	1,537	1901-02	121	1,977	10	865
1902-03	209	3,536	19	1,485	1902-03	129	2,116	10	861
1903-04	65	1,852	20	1,484	1903-04	48	1,233	10	859
1904-05	82	2,237	23	1,652	1904-05	48	1,241	10	922
1905-06	66	1,901	23	1,645	1905-06	34	884	15	1,091
1906-07	68	1,888	15	1,156	1906-07	31	794	14	1,114
1907-08	78	2,152	13	1,109	1907-08	38	805	15	1,050
1908-09	72	1,903	19	1,520	1908-09	34	930	17	1,445
1909-10	79	2,068	16	1,281	1909-10	32	854	14	1,137
1910-11	81	2,176	12	1019	1910-11	40	1,021	15	1,154
1911-12	74	1,945	12	984	1911-12	50	1,871	16	2,555
1912-13	74	2,045	11	922	1912-13	89	987	17	1,569
1913-14	68	1,886	11	968	1913-14	43	1,113	18	1,561
1914-15					1914-15				
and so on					and so on				







TABLE A.—District Duns.

Receipts.										Expenditure.							
Years.	Edu- cation.	Medi- cal.	Scien- tific, &c.	Mis- cella- neous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Per- sies.	Total expendi- ture.	Contri- butions to pro- vincial funds.	Gene- ral ad- minis- tra- tion.	Edu- ca- tion.	Medi- cal.	Scien- tific, &c.	Mis- cella- neous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Deb.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02 ..	1,889	3,621	..	224	1,268	5,136	1,269	88,648	..	1,474	17,622	9,190	..	49	57,123	1,790	900
1902-03 ..	2,171	3,585	..	278	1,453	4,990	3,272	95,618	..	1,884	20,735	9,617	..	48	60,646	1,794	900
1903-04 ..	2,081	4,016	..	248	1,118	5,037	3,552	68,380	..	1,870	22,852	11,516	..	61	49,809	1,382	900
1904-05 ..	4,170	5,797	..	334	1,261	6,627	3,686	1,08,281	..	1,928	24,425	16,962	..	113	61,746	1,586	1,415
1905-06 ..	4,874	5,127	..	276	2,017	6,877	3,261	1,32,908	..	2,000	28,986	14,177	..	293	83,954	1,685	1,323
1906-07 ..	4,515	4,517	..	305	1,096	4,055	3,844	1,12,083	..	2,235	31,964	18,025	..	340	61,253	1,808	900
1907-08 ..	4,212	3,328	..	382	1,515	8,061	1,873	1,49,487	..	3,212	36,108	13,206	..	517	87,911	2,287	6,090
1908-09 ..	4,406	4,709	..	396	5,868	4,222	2,929	1,48,023	..	3,443	37,210	14,514	..	609	89,651	2,552	..
1909-10 ..	4,649	4,417	..	321	990	6,279	2,706	1,34,410	..	3,178	37,207	13,592	..	509	76,866	2,280	..
1910-11 ..	8,666	14,077	..	21,672	25,815	5,943	2,866	1,03,424	..	8,107	31,321	14,605	..	524	51,051	2,032	..
1911-12 ..	80,456	9,160	140	841	20,480	8,513	2,530	1,26,947	..	3,012	29,987	14,900	1,314	759	74,683	2,292	..
1912-13 ..	38,655	9,314	140	1,938	84,133	7,931	2,619	1,19,526	..	3,079	20,676	15,647	1,281	500	66,138	2,145	..
1913-14 ..	62,130	16,406	140	918	56,519	17,685	2,417	1,46,892	..	3,221	32,519	24,802	1,200	602	81,880	2,668	..
1914-15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1915-16 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1916-17 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1917-18 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1918-19 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1919-20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1920-21 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921-22 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—From 1910-11 onwards Provincial Contributions are included.

TABLE XVI.—Municipality of Orai.

Year.	Income.					Expenditure.										Total.	
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and land.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other Bour.	Total.	Admini- stration and taxes.	Public safe- ty.	Water-supply and drainage.		Conservan- cy.	Hospitals and dispen- saries.	Public in- struction.	Other head.	Total.	
										Cap- ital.	Main- ten- ance.						
1	R.	R.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02	6,406	601	..	518	..	3,811	10,335	1,826	1,455	..	124	2,001	599	725	837	9,781	
1902-03	5,810	645	..	558	..	3,626	10,639	1,550	1,481	..	140	2,228	299	766	1,156	9,714	
1903-04	6,553	853	..	821	..	6,523	14,750	1,800	1,860	328	1,496	2,323	299	905	1,594	12,284	
1904-05	6,430	856	..	498	..	3,496	11,280	1,953	1,745	1,769	867	2,115	399	1,024	1,846	13,570	
1905-06	7,785	945	..	648	..	3,482	12,810	2,184	1,179	881	176	2,869	1,349	1,316	2,280	12,708	
1906-07	8,065	919	..	890	..	3,428	13,287	2,168	728	621	147	3,566	1,169	797	2,551	10,952	
1907-08	7,018	930	418	893	..	3,095	18,249	2,537	784	461	570	4,367	1,169	608	2,140	13,094	
1908-09	7,507	905	444	1,143	..	2,911	12,910	2,826	892	..	1,041	5,498	801	628	2,183	14,550	
1909-10	6,481	745	467	1,180	..	2,784	11,653	2,928	1,177	454	1,006	3,807	859	562	2,067	14,282	
1910-11	6,909	812	407	1,075	..	2,991	12,194	3,119	894	..	300	3,766	199	562	1,880	11,800	
1911-12	6,488	782	372	1,144	..	2,787	11,573	2,565	817	..	69	4,385	299	523	1,652	10,970	
1912-13	3,313	1,050	3,080	1,067	..	3,546	12,646	1,854	899	..	52	4,350	199	511	1,867	9,798	
1913-14	..	1,219	5,268	1,843	..	9,246	17,005	1,684	1,163	890	1,768	5,116	299	783	1,918	17,534	
1914-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1915-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1917-18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1918-19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1919-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1920-21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Note.—Octroi abolished under Government notification No. 4500/XI—D, dated 16th, July 1913, with effect from 1st August 1914.  
(then Rs. 2,108-10-0.)





TABLE XVI.—Municipality of Kalpi.

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Adminis- tration and col- lection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.	Main ten- ance.	Con- servancy.	Hospi- tals and dispen- saries.	Public works.	Public in- struction.	Other branches.	Total.
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1901-02...	14,372	..	872	626	..	1,372	17,842	3,790	2,673	289	684	2,809	288	458	1,180	1,089	12,710
1902-03...	9,819	..	211	608	..	1,646	12,292	8,576	2,850	486	1,483	2,445	288	1,209	955	2,409	16,705
1903-04...	9,170	..	1,024	469	..	2,865	13,658	3,756	2,477	140	1,244	2,060	288	1,623	851	1,286	18,725
1904-05...	8,809	..	1,561	826	..	2,632	13,818	2,994	2,450	982	1,096	3,401	288	1,926	864	1,286	13,894
1905-06...	6,279	..	981	869	..	1,668	9,647	3,013	1,634	350	209	3,729	288	1,800	870	1,513	12,705
1906-07...	8,968	..	1,312	602	..	2,113	12,789	2,839	439	867	129	3,651	288	1,212	921	1,392	11,688
1907-08...	8,808	..	1,888	991	..	1,602	12,789	2,016	594	1,560	231	3,435	288	1,126	1,056	947	12,901
1908-09...	7,509	..	1,108	655	..	1,685	10,857	3,474	1,211	444	209	3,675	288	890	1,078	1,135	12,093
1909-10...	7,688	..	1,047	634	..	1,978	11,357	3,338	946	219	705	3,282	288	1,068	1,192	1,191	12,171
1910-11...	8,968	..	1,221	798	..	3,182	14,104	3,816	911	536	380	3,247	288	886	1,192	1,465	13,769
1911-12...	8,651	..	1,184	1,016	..	2,046	12,747	3,774	693	3,189	190	3,388	288	1,262	1,218	932	11,845
1912-13...	6,861	..	3,389	644	..	5,912	15,766	2,804	844	108	170	3,300	288	1,865	1,359	1,539	11,845
1913-14...	..	..	8,898	707	..	14,647	19,252	2,585	969	228	595	3,789	288	3,551	1,442	1,569	15,006
1914-15...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1915-16...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1916-17...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1917-18...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1918-19...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1919-20...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1920-21...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
And so on.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—Octroi abolished under Government notification No. 2751/XI-D. T., dated 22nd July 1912, with effect from 1st August 1912. (See page 109.)

TABLE XVI.—Municipality of Kunch.

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.										Total.
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.		Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public Institutions.	Other heads.	
								Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1901-02 ..	14,003	..	2,028	630	..	2,879	20,140	4,308	2,063	631	499	1,879	419	3,498	1,718	2,584	18,329	
1902-03 ..	14,055	..	2,125	616	..	9,272	20,068	4,700	2,846	670	419	2,679	402	1,912	1,693	2,465	17,877	
1903-04 ..	12,902	..	2,054	734	..	6,065	21,755	5,122	2,913	596	1,157	4,542	795	2,349	1,699	3,013	22,186	
1904-05 ..	8,551	..	1,297	744	..	7,506	17,778	4,097	3,524	841	455	8,539	1,332	6,140	858	1,933	22,719	
1905-06 ..	11,502	..	1,778	782	..	18,459	32,471	4,148	2,246	..	901	4,928	3,554	1,379	929	3,275	21,900	
1906-07 ..	15,587	..	2,259	653	..	0,446	24,945	4,512	1,287	1,180	108	5,765	812	1,027	834	13,317	28,612	
1907-08 ..	11,362	..	1,622	939	..	4,910	18,833	4,801	1,449	5,013	1,500	7,113	2,173	6,932	913	1,592	31,636	
1908-09 ..	10,106	..	1,542	991	..	5,443	18,682	5,118	1,440	1,573	1,571	6,149	2,100	2,169	1,019	1,694	27,816	
1909-10 ..	9,884	..	1,077	1,064	..	6,142	19,700	4,043	1,460	910	259	5,653	777	1,268	981	1,511	17,832	
1911-12 ..	9,275	..	2,835	1,140	..	7,881	21,330	5,052	1,483	..	218	5,168	774	2,601	2,896	1,796	20,198	
1912-13 ..	9,169	..	1,939	1,083	..	8,523	20,820	4,348	1,434	195	209	5,130	854	1,51	1,002	1,895	15,344	
1913-14 ..	..	1,543	2,244	1,170	..	7,033	20,222	4,388	1,453	732	351	5,615	777	1,914	1,095	1,571	17,840	
1914-15 ..	..	..	5,199	1,374	..	19,572	30,088	3,051	2,119	1,032	1,069	5,008	895	5,241	1,504	1,594	23,974	
1915-16 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1916-17 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1917-18 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1918-19 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1919-20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1920-21 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1921-22 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
and so on	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Notes.—Octroi abolished under Government notification No. 4084/XI—D.T., dated the 22nd November 1912, with effect from 1st April 1913. (See page 100.)

Note.—Octroi abolished under Government notification No. 4084/XI—D.T., dated the 22nd November 1912, with effect from 1st April 1913. (See page 100.)







TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police, 1911.*

Thana.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Remarks.
Orsi	..	1	2	3	24	..	71	10	10	O. P. Ingol. Do. Babina. Do. Megni and Supa. Do. Man and Sonaya. Do. Bangra and d Patwar.
Alit ..	..	..	1	2	14	..	90	9	9	
Kalpi	..	..	1	5	38	..	61	6	6	
Churkhi	..	..	1	1	10	..	86	2	2	
Alit ..	..	..	1	1	10	..	72	18	18	
Jalun	..	..	1	1	10	18	132	18	18	
Ruthond	..	..	1	1	9	..	147	8	8	
Dakore	..	..	1	1	9	..	55	..	..	
Madhogarh	..	..	1	3	18	9	102	18	18	
Kanach	..	..	2	4	46	..	79	16	16	
Kallia	..	..	1	1	8	17	67	16	16	Do. Man and Sonaya. Do. Bangra and d Patwar.
Bendhar	..	..	1	1	3	18	80	10	10	
Armed reserve	..	1	1	24	150	..	..	..	..	
Civil reserve	..	1	5	9	63	..	..	..	..	

NOTE:—(1) Mohana and also removed to Dore and Kailya respectively (and Hadrak and Saiduagar, abolished) (vide G. O. No. 25/VIII, 478, dated 6th January 1909). (2) Bary in 1914 the first police were provincialised and a single police station was established at Hadrak for Hadrak and Jagannagar, while Gopalpur was absorbed in police circle Rendhar (vide G. O. No. 666/VIII—297, dated 24th May 1918).

See page 102.

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*[illegible]





## LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1911-12.

Tabul.	Name of school.	Class.	Average attend- ance.
Oral	Oral	Vernacular final	152
	Do.	Lower primary municipal	86
	Do.	Model girls' school	47
	Kotra	Upper primary	103
	Suliyidnagar	Ditto	71
	Ait	Ditto	81
	Kusmilla	Ditto	48
	Jalari	Lower primary	37
	Itardoe	Ditto	37
	Kharaka	Ditto	30
	Dhagwan	Ditto	34
	Timron	Upper primary	69
	Kurmar	Lower primary	62
	Gadhar	Upper primary	61
	Mhammadabad	Lower primary	61
	Minauruli	Ditto	20
	Imalia	Ditto	24
	Pur	Ditto aided	18
	Goran	Ditto	17
Kaiji	Akorhi	Ditto	39
	Dakaur	Ditto aided	64
	Ohilli	Ditto	26
	Kaiji Sadar Bazar	Vernacular final	97
	Do. Ganeshtigari	Lower primary municipal	91
	Kaiji Sadar Bazar	Ditto	91
	Obarkhi	Municipal girls' school	24
	Ato	Upper primary	60
	Musmaria	Ditto	69
	Rabinu	Ditto	64
	Itaurah	Ditto	76
	Sandi	Lower primary	34
	Ataria	Ditto	23
	Babai	Ditto	62
	Usarguon	Ditto	88
	Damras	Upper primary school	62
	Bhadrokh	Lower primary	20
	Maragyan	Ditto	37
Jalau ..	Parasan	Ditto aided	26
	Bamhor	Ditto	24
	Sarsai	Ditto	30
	Kurhanu	Ditto	26
	Kaipur	Ditto	32
	Kitua	Ditto	28
	Jalau	Vernacular final	126
	Ditto	Lower primary branch	148
	Umari	Vernacular final	77
	Madhogarh	Ditto	74
	Ditto	Lower primary branch	106
	Kura Adu ..	Ditto	84
	Sudhar	Ditto	47

## LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1911-12.

Tahsil.	Name of school.	Class.	Average attend- ance.
Jalaun— (concluded).	Urgaon .. ..	Upper primary ..	51
	Sahao .. ..	Ditto ..	50
	Jignewa .. ..	Ditto ..	64
	Sikri .. ..	Lower primary ..	31
	Orekhi .. ..	Ditto ..	27
	Kharra .. ..	Upper primary ..	68
	Sirsa kalar ..	Ditto ..	53
	Vaoli .. ..	Ditto ..	78
	Hadruk .. ..	Ditto ..	81
	Kuthond .. ..	Ditto ..	85
	Gohan .. ..	Ditto ..	90
	Shekhpur Buzurg ..	Ditto ..	57
	Mijhona .. ..	Lower primary ..	53
	Ramal .. ..	Ditto ..	25
	Amkhera .. ..	Ditto ..	38
	Bhadekh .. ..	Upper primary ..	48
	Sarawan .. ..	Lower primary ..	39
	Gorabhupka .. ..	Upper primary ..	03
	Harauli .. ..	Lower primary ..	41
	Sirsadogarhi .. ..	Upper primary ..	57
	Marori .. ..	Lower primary ..	33
	Jagatpur .. ..	Ditto ..	35
	Kailor .. ..	Upper primary ..	59
	Dhanaurah .. ..	Lower primary ..	84
	Eton .. ..	Lower primary aided ..	35
	Ajitapur .. ..	Ditto ..	33
	Bhadwan .. ..	Ditto ..	29
	Dhamna .. ..	Ditto ..	26
	Kartalapur .. ..	Ditto ..	24
	Akbarpura .. ..	Ditto ..	23
	Nahili .. ..	Ditto ..	81
	Parbatpura .. ..	Ditto ..	27
	Kaith .. ..	Ditto ..	28
	Bahadurpura .. ..	Ditto ..	25
	Bilonha .. ..	Ditto ..	18
	Sadupura .. ..	Ditto ..	27
	Panditpuro .. ..	Ditto ..	29
	Siari Madhogarhi ..	Ditto ..	34
	Kuthonda Buzurg ..	Ditto ..	26
	Megni .. ..	Ditto ..	22
	Kukargdon .. ..	Ditto ..	27
	Gorachirya .. ..	Ditto ..	26
	Jagumanpur .. ..	Upper primary privato ..	96
	Branch Umri .. ..	Lower primary ditto ..	87
	Shekhpur Ahir .. ..	Lower primary ..	29
	Umri .. ..	Girls' school L. P. ..	24
	Hadruk .. ..	Girls' school L. P. D. B. ..	29
	Gohan .. ..	Ditto ..	25
	Sirsa Kalar .. ..	Ditto ..	28
	Kampura .. ..	Upper primary privato ..	49
	Tihat .. ..	Lower primary ditto ..	21







## LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1911-12—(continued).

Tahsil.	Name of school.	Name of class.	Average attendance.
Kunoh ..	Kunoh ..	Vernacular final	102
	Ditto ..	Lower primary branch	127
	Ditto Manik Chank	Municipal, Kunoh.	122
	Anda ..	Upper primary	60
	Bhend ..	Lower primary	81
	Bangra ..	Upper primary	82
	Pindari ..	Ditto	108
	Kuthonda ..	Ditto	60
	Bendhar ..	Ditto	97
	Satoh ..	Ditto	67
	Khaksis ..	Ditto	78
	Pirana ..	Lower primary	29
	Gartina ..	Upper primary	44
	Diraoti ..	Ditto	56
	Keolati ..	Lower primary	24
	Basob ..	Upper primary	82
	Beona ..	Lower primary	29
	Man ..	Ditto	30
	Chandarrab ..	Ditto	30
	Gendoli ..	Ditto aided	28
	Ohhami ..	Ditto	19
	Pandri ..	Ditto	21
	Ohamarsena ..	Ditto	19
	Tibera Khalipur ..	Ditto	16
	Gopalipura ..	Lower primary private ..	39

## ROADS, 1911.

## B.—LOCAL

## I.—First class metalled roads.

	Miles fur.
(v) Orai station roads .. .. . (now)	5 6
Total .. ..	86 1.76
GRAND TOTAL ..	671 1.08

NOTE:—(1) No other changes. See page 51.

- (2) The under mentioned kachha roads have been selected to be maintained as 2nd class roads in first rate order for the future, vide Government Order no. 746/IX, dated the 11th December 1913, to Chairman, District Board, and a grant of Rs.7,068 for special repairs was made by Government for these roads in 1914.

	Miles.
Kalpi-Hamirpur .. .. .	10
Ata-Itaura .. .. .	6
Ata-Reth .. .. .	9
Orai-Mohona .. .. .	14
Aet-Katra .. .. .	7
Branch to Saidnagar .. .. .	3
Kunch-salaiya Bazurg .. .. .	14
Kunch-Bhend-Jalaun .. .. .	15
Bangra-Randhar .. .. .	5
Jalaun-Ata .. .. .	19
Orai-Kotra .. .. .	16
Kunch-Bangra .. .. .	16
Jalaun-Gohan .. .. .	10
Total ..	144





\* Since 1912-13.

River.	Tamra.	Betwa.	Paln.
Ferry.	Romai	Kotra	Megni * * Supa Nunnicha
	Mahauli	Pontoon Bridge..	Salaya
	Salaya Biljpur..	Kartel	Mohana
	Shergarh	Narhan	Salaydnagar
	Johikha	Gulau	
	Kontra	Sareni	
		Mahapur	
		Raipur	
		Pal	
		Sima Sholkhpur	
Village.	Romai	Koti	Megni Dito
	Mahauli	Kalpi	Salaya
	Salaya Biljpur..	Sholkhpur.	Salaydnagar
	Shergarh	Magrai and	Mohana
	Johikha	Narhan	
	Kontra	Gulau	
		Sareni	
		Mahapur	
		Raipur	
		Pal	
Tahsil	Jalun	Do.	Jalun
	Do.	Do.	Kunch
	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Do.	Do.
Management.	Jalun dist- ric board.	Jalun dist- ric board.	Private Do.
	Etawah	Jalun dist- ric board.	Do.
	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Do.	Do.
Income.	180	225	100

## POST OFFICES, 1911.

Tahsil.	Name of office.			Class.
Orai ..	{	Orai .. ..	..	Head office.
		Ait .. ..	..	Branch-office.
		Kotra .. ..	..	Do.
		Said Nagar .. ..	..	Do.
Kalpi ..	{	Kalpi .. ..	..	Sub-office (combined).
		Kalpi Railway Station	..	Branch office.
		Ata .. ..	..	Do.
		Ohurkhi .. ..	..	Do.
		Itaura .. ..	..	Do.
Jalaun ..	{	Jalaun .. ..	..	Sub-office (combined).
		Madhogarh .. ..	..	Sub-office.
		Hadrukh .. ..	..	Branch office.
		Gohan .. ..	..	Do.
		Umri .. ..	..	Do.
Kunoh ..	{	Kunoh .. ..	..	Sub-office (combined).
		Kailia .. ..	..	Branch office.
		Bangra .. ..	..	Do.
		Rindhar .. ..	..	Do.
		Kadaura .. ..	..	Sub-office. (combined).
		Gopalpura .. ..	..	Branch office.
		Rampura .. ..	..	Do.
		Jagammanpura .. ..	..	Do.
		Jigni .. ..	..	Do.

NOTE:—In 1912 Jhansi became Head office (vide Dir General, Post Office of India No. 13F., dated the 22nd June 1912). There are now 6 Sub-offices, including Orai, and 17 branch offices situated within the district, while a Sub-office at Kadaura is administered as if it were in this district (see page 108).







Market days.	Town or village.	Palmit.
Sunday and Wednesday.	..	Oril ..
Thursday.	..	Atc ..
Friday.	..	Jagapit (Kalam)
Wednesday.	..	Salyidhagar
Thursday.	..	Korea ..
Friday.	..	Mureat ..
Saturday.	..	Kunwilla
Monday and Tuesday.	..	}
Friday.	..	}
Saturday and Thursday.	..	}
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Saturday and Thursday.	..	}







**HAMIRPUR.**

**Supplementary notes and statistics to**

**VOLUME XXII.**

**OF THE**

**District Gazetteers of the United Provinces  
of Agra and Oudh.**



**ALLAHABAD :**

Printed by R. Luker, Supdt., Government Press, United Provinces,  
1913.



# Alterations and Additions to Part A of the Hamirpur District Gazetteer, bringing it up to date 1911-12.

Page 1, lines 1 and 2.

The district of Hamirpur is one of the four districts which were taken from the old Allahabad Division in 1911 and formed into the new Jhansi Division.

Pages 14 and 15.—JUNGLES.

With the conclusion of the settlement of 1880 the conditional settlement of these hill jungles also terminated.

Mr. Carr, Assistant Conservator of Forests, was instructed to examine and report on their condition and as a result of his report it was decided to protect the areas of forest land here alluded to together with other areas totalling in all 12,035 acres by applying to them the provisions of section 35 of the Forest Act (VI of 1878).

Grazing of cattle and cutting of timber in these areas are accordingly governed by regulations.

The areas lie in the villages of :—Bilkihi, Sijahri, Srinagar, Katali and Bilahi of Mahoba Tahsil and Tola Soem, Swasa Muaf, Panchi, Karahra Dang, Indaura, Mundhauri, Jaitpur, Bhilauri, Barkhera, Ajnar, Gund, Ari, Larpura, Baghaura, Ghutai, Kul-pahar, Bhadarwara, Rikhwah, Atamiyan Muaf, Lakhaura, Pasanabad, Khoi, Sijawan, Rampura Nauabad, Sidhaura, Chouka, Bacheha Kalan, Ranipura, Satari, Thurat, Sarangpura, Ruri Kalan, Chatawara, Tondar, Deogaon, Tola Patar, Khiriyia Khurd and Budhaura of Kulpahar Tahsil.

The question of the preservation of Babul jungles in Hamirpur was also taken up and after an inspection of Babul bearing areas by Mr. Whitehead, Assistant Conservator of Forests, it was decided to acquire certain areas under the Land Acquisition Act. Accordingly two blocks of land, one with an area of 2,784 acres in villages Bhogaiicha, Chaksana, Kamokhar, Kunehta, Kargaon, Neoria and Tihar and another with an area of 1,660 acres in villages Bandhur Buzurg, Bhatra and Chilehta Jalalpur

were acquired in 1912 and handed over for administration to the Forest Department. The compensation paid for 4,444 acres was Rs. 54,063-13-5. All the villages are in Maudaha Tahsil.

*Cattle, page 18, lines 12—16.*

There is now no Government bull kept for breeding purposes in the district.

*Page 20.—CATTLE DISEASE.*

During the year 1911-12 485 deaths of cattle from various forms of disease were recorded, rinderpest accounting for more than half the deaths.

*Page 24.—INFIRMITIES.*

The census of 1911 gives the following figures:—Deafmutes 166, Blind persons 1,744, Lepers 190 and insane persons 115. The important difference is in the number of blind people, and the chief causes are inattention to the cleanliness of children's eyes and unskilled treatment by so called eye-doctors.

*Page 39.—CANALS.*

The irrigated area has been much increased since the opening of the Dhassan Canal and the construction of a second weir on the Betwa Canal and the area irrigated in 1910-11 and 1911-12 was respectively 21,848 acres and 23,670 acres. Of these totals 6,608 acres and 9,141 acres were irrigated from canals and the rest from wells. These figures are from the area crop statements. The Canal figures differ very much.

The area will largely increase as the Dhassan Canal gets into full working order.

*Page 35.—EMBANKMENTS.*

The construction of embankments received a considerable impetus in the years 1908-09. Two parties from the Irrigation Department were deputed to the district to prepare projects and ninety-one embankments were constructed as aided works Government paying  $\frac{2}{3}$  and zamindars  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the cost. These embankments submerge 2,531 acres of land. The two large embankments at Channi and Khamaria were constructed by the Public Works Department as famine works in the same year.

Channi embankment submerges 250 acres and Khamaria 386 acres. Four small embankments were constructed in the Jalalpur Pargana as Civil Works and submerge between them 343 acres.



During that year and in subsequent ones 125 embankments also have been constructed with advances under Act XIX of 1883 at an estimated cost of Rs. 23,380.

Agreements have also been signed by the zamindars for the construction of a large number of embankments designed by the Irrigation Department. One of them at Goendi to cost Rs. 8,000 is already under construction, others will be constructed during 1913.

Under the agreements above alluded to the zamindars bind themselves to pay yearly 4 per cent. on the capital cost of the embankment and to do the ordinary annual repairs.

*Page 43.—HISTORY OF THE DHASSAN CANAL.*

The revised scheme was sanctioned Under Secretary of State's no. 17 P. W., dated 17th June 1910. The sanctioned estimate is Rs. 45,16,227. Under this scheme the storage capacity is increased to 8,673 million cubic feet, and it is anticipated that 78,750 acres will be irrigated annually.

The canal was partially opened for irrigation on 19th December 1910.

The construction estimate was closed on the 31st March 1911 and the division classed as a Revenue Division from the 1st April 1911.

During the rains of 1911, a length of revetment wall fell at Lachura but the rebuilding was successfully completed before the rains of 1912.

*Pages 54 and 55.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.*

The Srimgiri rupee has entirely disappeared from use and is not now current coin.

*Page 59.—RAILWAYS.*

Work on the Gampore-Banda Railway was started in April 1911. The Juma bridge is being constructed about 1,000 yards below the junction of the Juma and Betwa rivers. Stations in this district are to be at Pateora (Juma South) Sumnerpur and Maudaha.

The estimated cost of the Railway is Rs. 80,36,657 of which the Juma bridge alone accounts for Rs. 32,00,000. The Hamirpur part of the line is not likely to be open for traffic before 1914 but the portion north of the Juma will be opened in 1913.

*Page 60.—LOCAL ROADS.*

Metalled local roads in the district now total 78 miles, 7 furlongs.

The Rath-Kulpahar road of 26 miles 6 furlongs has been metalled throughout and the Rath-Hamirpur road as far as Muskara (i.e. 17 miles).

Unmetalled local roads total 480 miles 7 furlongs.

The chief recent additions constructed as famine works in the two last famines being

The Baswari-Sisolar road	...	...	29 miles.
The Maudaha-Jalalpur road	...	...	21 miles.
The Kunehta-Kabrai road	...	...	16 miles.
The Srinagar-Jaitpur road	...	...	14 miles.

*PROVINCIAL ROADS.*

These roads are as described in the gazetteer.

*Page 61.—TRADE ROUTES.*

The project of metalling the road from Rath to Hamirpur has been dropped definitely. With the construction of the Cawnpore-Banda Railway and the removal of the Head Quarters of the district from Hamirpur to Mahoba, the need for such a road has ceased and if the metalled road is to be continued at all, it will unquestionably be joined to the Cawnpore-Hamirpur-Mahoba road at Maudaha. When the railway is completed with its Sumérpur Rath Belatal branch the district will be particularly well supplied with means of communication.

*Page 62.*

The bungalows at Kunehta, Sisolar and Jalalpur which were built of unbaked bricks during the famine of 1908 were found too expensive to maintain and were demolished in 1911.

A new inspection house was built at Muskara during 1912, the old house being utilized in the extension of the police station.

*Page 65.—CENSUS OF 1911.*

The Provincial report is not available in office at the time these notes are being written. Since the last census was taken in 1901 the population has risen to 465,223, an increase during the decade of 6,681 or 1.46 per cent.

The density is now 205 per square mile.

There are curious variations in the different tahsils as the following table will show:—

Name of tahsil.	Population, 1911.	Population, 1901.	Variation, 1901—11.	
			Actual.	Per cent.
Hamirpur	79,506	71,026	+7,881	11.00
Rath	123,056	126,791	-3,676	2.12
Krupahar	108,404	111,926	-3,632	3.16
Alahaba	63,516	61,936	+1,608	2.60
Maudaha	90,712	87,823	+3,390	3.88

URBAN AND RURAL.

The decade has witnessed some slight movement of the population towards towns, 9.27 per cent. of the population live in towns against 8.3 per cent. at last census.

SEX.

The disproportion between the sexes has slightly increased. Males numbered 234,842 and females 230,381 in 1911, a difference of 1.9 per cent.

RELIGION.

Classified according to religion the population contained in 1911, 434,024 Hindus, 30,455 Mahomedans, 363 Christians, 85 Jains, 266 Hindu Aryas and 30 Sikhs. The increase in number of Hindu Aryas is noticeable and to a less extent that of Christians and Jains. The census figures of 1911 show curious variations in the population of different castes. Thus the number of Chamars has increased by 5,683, of Lothis by 1,931, of Thakurs by 1,844, while Brahmans have decreased by 4,969 and Ahirs by 1,649, i.e. Chamars increased in numbers by 9.8 per cent., Lothis by 4.6 per cent., Thakurs by 7.3 per cent. while Brahmans decreased by 10.1 per cent. and Ahirs by 5.3 per cent. The increases on the population of the district was 1.46 per cent.

Page 84.

Seth Shambhū Karan has died and been succeeded by Seth Bishun Karan. Their property in Hamirpur has been for six years under the management of the Collector in execution of Civil Court

decrees and in 1912, 4 villages paying Rs. 6,677 in Government revenue were sold at auction for Rs. 1,08,500.

Their remaining property in this district pays Rs. 11,912 revenue and consists of 9 villages and a share in one other.

*Page 85.*—**PROMINENT FAMILIES.**

Rao Pancham Singh of Swasa died in 1912 and was succeeded by his son Rao Hanwant Singh.

## CHAPTER IV.

*Page 95.*—**DISTRICT STAFF.**

The staff usually consists of a Joint Magistrate stationed at Mahoba and two full powered Deputy Collectors, one in charge of the Hamirpur Sub-Division and the Treasury, the second in charge of the Sub-Division comprising the Rath and Maudaha tahsils.

It has been decided by Government however that a third Deputy Collector should be appointed if possible in the Touring season to the charge of the Treasury.

There are four Excise Inspectors attached to the district and a Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools in addition to the staff mentioned in the Gazetteer.

*Page 98.*—**FUTURE CHANGES.**

The decision on the question of the transfer of the Head Quarters of the district was indefinitely postponed by Sir John Hewett, late Lieutenant-Governor.

Sir James Meston has however decided that when funds permit it is desirable to transfer the Head Quarters from Hamirpur to Mahoba.

*Page 111.*—**REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.**

Up to September 30th, 1912, i.e. the end of the revenue year, the owners of 167 estates had repaid in full the loan advanced them under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act and 2 estates which had been taken under direct management had been released on recovery of the amount advanced.

In all out of the total sum advanced by the Treasury to indebted proprietors Rs. 2,38,270 had been recovered by the end of the revenue year 1911-12.

*After Page 111.*—**QUINQUENNIAL SETTLEMENT.**

The first quinquennial settlement of the district was made in 1912 on the figures of the fasli year 1319.

The parganas resettled were Hamirpur, Sumerpur, Maudaha and Jalalpur. The settlement of Hamirpur and Maudaha had been postponed from the previous year on account of the census operations.

One hundred and fourteen Mahals had been created since settlement and were assessed afresh under the rules.

The net result of the settlement was a total increase of revenue of Rs. 13,214-13-0 distributed among the parganas as follows:—Hamirpur + Rs. 646; Sumerpur + Rs. 14,278; Maudaha + Rs. 1,552; Jalalpur—Rs. 3,261-3-0.

The year was not a normal one. The rains had broken very late in the year and were very continuous and as a consequence very little kharif and very full rabi were sown. Jalalpur and Hamirpur showed therefore an area somewhat less than usual under cultivation as they have a preponderance of lighter soils where the kharif crops are chiefly sown while Maudaha and Sumerpur where heavier soils predominate sowed a nearly normal area. The increase was chiefly noticeable in Sumerpur.

#### Page 112.—POLICE STATIONS.

The distinction of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class police stations was abolished under Mr. Hoskins' scheme in 1908. Apart from this there has been no alteration in the number, or situation of thanas, but the removal of the Kashipur thana to Mahobkant and of the Jalalpur thana to Maimana have now been definitely sanctioned.

#### Page 113.—POLICE FORCE.

One post of circle inspector was increased in 1910. In 1911 one post of sub-inspector was increased and 11 posts of constables in the Armed Police.

In 1909 the provisions of Act XX were withdrawn from the towns of Sumerpur and Kuipahar.

There is now a force of 5 jamadars and 63 chakidars in the notified areas of Mahoba and Rath and the towns of Hamirpur, Maudaha and Jalpur. The number of road police was increased to 84 in 1912, while as a result of the redistribution of the force of village police the number was reduced from 1,078 to 1,017 in 1911.

#### Page 115.—EXCISE.

The outstill system was abolished and the contract supply system introduced with effect from 1st April 1911.

Three bonded warehouses were established at Hamirpur, Mahoba and Rath.

Under this system country spirit is issued on fixed days twice a week to licensed vendors on payment of duty and price.

The adjoining native states of Baoni, Beri, Sarila, Bihat and Jigni also take their country spirit from bonded warehouses in this district.

The duty up to this year was 4 annas per gallon of 50° under proof liquor and 8 annas per gallon of 25° under proof liquor. This duty will be doubled with effect from the 1st April 1913.

The number of shops has been considerably reduced in past years and the actual number of licensed shops in 1912 was 79.

#### HEMP DRUGS.

In 1909 the tahsilwar contract system was substituted for the district contract system.

The change is suited to the district and has resulted in much increased fees.

Charas has largely taken the place of ganja as the drug most consumed by the people while the consumption of bhang has greatly decreased. In 1912 there were 47 shops licensed for the sale of drugs.

#### OPIUM.

The consumption of opium has also decreased.

The price to licensed vendors is now Rs. 22 per seer and it is ordinarily retailed by them at about 8 annas per tola. There were 23 shops licensed for the sale of opium in 1912.

#### Page 118.—POST OFFICE.

Hamirpur is now only a sub office under Banda. The alteration was made in 1912.

#### Page 119.—ACT XX TOWNS.

Sumerpur and Kulpahar are not now administered under Act XX. Their population and importance were not considered to warrant their retention as Act XX towns.

#### Page 119 et seqq.—EDUCATION.

Literates are now (in 1911) 3·9 per cent. of the total population 7·03 per cent. of the male and ·07 per cent. of the female. Evidently a different standard was applied in 1911 to that applied in 1901 for female literacy has certainly increased in Hamirpur,

while these figures show it to have decreased. The increase in literacy is therefore more than indicated by a comparison of the 1901 and 1911 figures. Besides the list of District Board and aided schools in the appendix there is a private school which teaches English maintained by the zamindars at Rath, where about 50 boys are studying and a Mahomedan school at Hamirpur maintained by the Mahomedan community and a number of other private schools of less importance including a Sanskrit Pathshala at Alahoba maintained by R. Shoo Charan Tiwari. These have been opened within the last year or two.

*Page 122.—CATTLE POUNDS.*

There are now 29 pounds in the district. To those mentioned in the Gazetteer must be added pounds at Terha, Mirripur, Goendi, Budhwarra, Jaitpur and Puren while the pound at Patara no longer exists.

J. S. STEVINSON, C.S.,

*Collector.*

*Dated the 12th March 1913.*





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APPENDIX.

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Gazetteer of Samirpur.

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TABLE I.—Population by talukis, 1911.

Talukil.	Total.			Hindus.			Muslimans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hamirpur ..	79,506	40,918	38,688	74,846	38,635	36,311	4,485	2,279	2,206	176	104	71
Rah ..	123,055	61,046	61,410	116,468	67,982	67,481	7,498	3,608	3,890	91	65	89
Kulpahar ..	108,404	64,427	63,977	103,903	61,928	61,376	4,916	2,482	2,431	185	67	118
Mahoba ..	68,546	32,216	31,330	66,805	29,597	28,898	4,421	2,163	2,258	230	66	174
Mandana ..	90,712	46,686	45,076	81,617	41,314	40,203	9,185	4,295	4,840	60	27	88
District total ..	465,228	234,842	230,381	434,024	219,766	214,268	80,455	14,777	16,678	744	309	435

TABLE II.—Population by thanas, 1911.

Name of Thana.	Total population.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.												
Ajnar	26,243	13,174	13,069	25,653	12,872	12,781	514	263	251	70	39	37
Bewar	26,486	13,450	13,036	24,120	12,315	11,805	2,365	1,134	1,231	1	1	..
Hamirpur	7,833	4,143	3,690	6,169	3,279	2,890	1,539	802	767	116	62	53
Jalalpur	20,911	10,553	10,359	19,917	10,101	9,758	990	487	503	4	4	..
Jaria	28,987	14,016	14,371	27,874	14,041	13,833	1,112	674	538	1	1	..
Kashipur	22,918	11,508	11,415	22,035	11,060	10,995	851	437	417	9	6	3
Kulpahar	21,025	10,545	10,479	19,655	9,834	10,995	1,372	662	710	97	20	77
Kabrai	18,644	9,588	9,056	18,083	9,307	8,776	501	281	280	..	..	..
Kurara	21,442	11,076	10,366	20,814	10,749	10,065	628	327	301	..	..	..
Laipura	22,761	11,613	11,138	21,077	11,091	10,586	1,059	514	515	15	8	7
Mahoba	32,410	16,308	16,102	28,450	14,435	14,016	3,780	1,817	1,913	230	56	174
Maudaha	31,175	15,527	15,648	26,962	13,143	12,819	5,190	2,374	2,816	23	10	18
Musikara	31,482	15,898	15,644	29,914	15,037	14,837	1,532	705	707	30	16	20
Majhawan	32,981	16,470	16,505	31,441	15,735	15,706	1,537	788	799	3	3	..
Panwari	27,254	13,087	13,567	25,523	12,836	12,687	1,780	830	900	1	1	..
Rath	39,655	19,000	20,055	36,737	17,701	17,976	3,832	1,792	2,040	86	47	39
Sumerpur	23,570	15,208	14,862	28,311	14,499	13,712	1,314	675	639	45	34	11
Srinagar	23,456	11,837	11,619	22,378	11,531	11,347	576	305	271	2	1	1
Total	465,223	234,842	230,381	434,024	219,753	214,268	30,455	14,777	15,078	744	309	435







TABLE III.—Vital statistics.

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1901. . . . .	19,200	9,887	9,303	41.87	14,178	7,279	6,894	30.91
1902. . . . .	20,022	13,286	12,766	56.74	17,020	8,767	8,253	37.12
1903. . . . .	23,610	12,169	11,341	51.27	26,031	13,241	12,790	55.90
1904. . . . .	27,840	14,494	13,406	60.71	19,610	7,145	6,065	30.12
1905. . . . .	22,417	11,625	10,892	46.68	18,639	6,968	6,651	29.74
1906. . . . .	14,486	7,548	6,887	31.48	29,900	16,647	14,353	65.21
1907. . . . .	17,439	9,011	8,422	36.01	22,219	11,444	10,775	48.45
1908. . . . .	27,609	14,105	13,404	69.39	21,474	10,984	10,490	46.83
1909. . . . .	16,131	7,713	7,418	33.00	13,331	6,981	6,403	29.19
1910. . . . .	22,386	11,480	10,866	48.71	17,376	9,162	8,214	37.89*
1911. . . . .	24,910	12,986	11,924	53.51	20,101	10,748	9,353	43.21

\* The rates from 1901 to 1910 are calculated from the returns of the 1901 census.

TABLE IV.—Deaths according to cause.

	Year.	Total deaths from—					
		All causes.	Plague	Cholera	Small-pox	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
		2	3	4	5	6	7
	1						
1901	..	14,173	..	..	1	9,801	257
1902	..	17,020	3	71	72	10,368	459
1903	..	25,631	6	657	299	16,195	679
1904	..	19,810	86	3	5	8,259	290
1905	..	19,639	160	..	7	8,551	201
1906	..	20,900	..	4,593	96	19,826	636
1907	..	22,219	6	..	13	16,769	316
1908	..	21,474	24	321	46	14,587	276
1909	..	19,384	..	32	9	10,281	75
1910	..	17,970	..	1,649	..	11,675	149
1911	..	20,101	53	1	2	14,022	135





TABLE V.—Statistics of cultivation and irrigation, 1319 Fusti.

Pargana and tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.									
				Irrigated.							Dry.	Total.	Double cropped.
				Total.	Cannls.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	10	11			
i	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			12		
	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.		
Hamirpur ..	84,822	24,454	21,647	1,200	1,121	56	..	23	37,631	36,821	5,283		
Bumerpur ..	155,483	18,243	49,605	261	..	252	..	9	87,374	87,685	11,804		
Tahsil Hamirpur ..	240,305	42,697	71,152	1,461	1,121	308	..	32	124,905	126,456	17,087		
Bath ..	240,320	48,256	50,724	6,267	6,223	564	..	70	141,083	147,310	22,603		
Jalandpur ..	120,785	37,271	38,966	843	252	85	..	6	44,165	44,408	9,114		
Tahsil Bath ..	367,055	85,527	89,690	6,600	6,476	1,049	..	76	185,238	191,638	31,717		
Kulpehar ..	367,917	59,045	148,502	10,502	1,173	8,876	238	155	145,268	155,770	50,997		
Mahoba ..	210,383	23,554	103,707	4,167	1,872	2,582	149	64	79,535	83,702	16,703		
Mandaha ..	148,928	12,899	63,366	485	..	431	..	4	72,228	72,658	5,808		
Muskar ..	141,995	20,930	51,673	505	..	488	..	17	68,887	69,392	9,343		
Total Mandaha ..	290,918	38,829	115,039	940	..	919	..	21	141,110	142,050	15,241		
Total ..	1,467,158	238,252	528,090	23,670	9,141	13,784	447	348	676,146	699,816	101,745		

TABLE VI.—Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Hamirpur.

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total.	Gram.	Gram and barley mixed.	Wheat.	Wheat and gram mixed.	Linseed.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Til.	Cotton and arhar.*
<i>Fest.</i>											
1909	60,771	41,921	3,403	685	10,690	988	48,307	27,399	5,528	3,100	10,196
1910	58,398	39,737	3,819	881	11,818	1,951	61,273	36,053	4,976	4,235	12,639
1911	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1912	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1913	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1914	61,168	41,116	1,817	903	12,542	753	•	•	•	•	•
1915	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1916	50,005	41,605	698	791	2,881	187	77,490	56,612	8,194	3,826	5,423
1917	71,452	53,219	1,059	1,022	10,839	1,064	68,844	41,750	8,728	6,410	4,074
1918	65,610	39,510	3,161	2,035	20,055	1,677	72,192	50,903	12,003	3,244	3,337
1919	105,403	49,743	7,234	1,055	42,022	3,454	37,984	19,748	14,027	1,455	496

\* Figures not available owing to Survey and Settlement operations.







TABLE VI.—(continued).—Area in acres under the principal crops, taluk Rath.

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.							
	Total.	Gram.	Gram and barley mixed.	Wheat.	Wheat and gram mixed.	Linseed.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Til.	Cotton.	Kodan.	Sawar.	Rice of both kinds.
<i>Fasli.</i>														
1309 ..	95,683	70,996	6,380	307	11,767	5,470	121,383	45,769	16,743	18,808	30,062	3,295	3,479	1,580
1310 ..	77,133	39,808	4,954	664	17,600	13,310	138,369	51,393	16,688	30,272	31,814	2,000	3,253	1,335
1311 ..	63,938	22,346	11,366	283	36,053	14,615	133,379	48,859	18,953	34,429	25,231	2,527	1,227	639
1312 ..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1313 ..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1314 ..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1315 ..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1316 ..	49,159	41,227	1,077	987	3,613	1,077	132,732	67,105	16,933	14,497	23,783	2,319	4,596	612
1317 ..	72,181	40,091	3,946	532	21,370	3,946	133,237	53,062	18,006	36,322	18,202	1,920	1,920	1,011
1318 ..	80,616	32,322	6,133	1,080	30,321	8,283	132,362	52,692	20,540	30,056	21,764	2,101	2,083	1,087
1319 ..	123,704	44,043	12,380	453	50,489	12,515	99,664	26,901	26,457	26,245	11,089	4,021	1,214	1,071

\* Figures not available owing to Survey and Settlement operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Kulphahar.

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif							
	Total.	Gram.	Gram and barley mixed.	Wheat	Wheat and gram mixed.	Linseed.	Barley	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Til.	Cotton.	Kodon.	Rice of both kinds.
<i>Faski.</i>														
1809 ..	57,341	35,882	9,395	3,012	3,082	4,994	5,933	115,413	49,979	1,798	23,304	10,597	10,974	945
1810 ..	52,292	27,767	7,937	3,513	4,369	8,293	5,636	119,020	50,097	1,125	33,155	14,701	14,181	962
1811 ..	52,314	18,718	9,636	3,828	9,941	9,195	5,908	120,856	54,731	1,741	38,710	10,568	11,102	527
1812 ..	74,407	31,296	2,309	4,692	18,802	10,080	7,728	64,809	18,515	1,314	21,498	10,096	14,200	698
1813 ..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1814 ..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1815 ..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1816 ..	42,083	25,002	797	4,116	1,099	2,137	8,047	123,096	60,760	1,842	22,424	9,128	13,183	517
1817 ..	48,181	24,752	2,209	4,497	4,499	4,550	6,588	123,638	56,439	1,891	35,511	9,874	13,592	800
1818 ..	53,270	27,823	2,517	4,413	6,727	5,043	5,703	122,780	58,834	1,541	39,841	9,851	10,068	780
1819 ..	70,574	29,000	288	3,966	16,791	9,775	10,006	106,104	41,297	1,197	34,443	10,912	11,418	693

\* Figures not available owing to Survey and Settlement operations.





TABLE VI—(continued).—Area in acres under the principal crops, taluk *Mahoba*.

Year.	Rabi.							Kharif.						
	Total.	Gram.	Gram and barley mixed.	Wheat.	Wheat and gram mixed.	Linseed.	Barley	Total	Juar and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Til.	Cotton.	Kodan.	Rice of both kinds.
<i>Fasli.</i>														
1809 ..	28,047	17,383	3,322	998	2,680	6,118	2,473	56,311	21,229	221	12,326	9,795	10,355	633
1310 ..	25,280	14,526	2,107	1,129	2,542	4,384	1,885	60,560	21,922	83	17,330	9,369	9,644	541
1311 ..	26,748	9,863	2,852	882	6,786	4,818	2,120	61,902	26,191	231	20,915	7,859	8,248	248
1312 ..	40,416	16,014	686	1,264	12,164	7,405	2,903	37,455	11,665	121	11,237	6,164	8,299	321
1313 ..	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1314 ..	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1315 ..	11,508	5,673	726	939	866	39	2,803	62,126	18,437	133	16,483	626	7,980	259
1316 ..	29,244	17,954	1,073	1,315	2,473	2,663	3,067	60,118	18,436	68	11,863	527	6,391	240
1317 ..	28,600	16,667	890	1,613	4,384	3,134	2,305	65,680	15,410	65	20,438	282	9,150	368
1318 ..	32,909	18,114	1,112	1,654	6,690	2,964	1,983	65,747	27,248	465	24,707	4,017	6,395	282
1319 ..	47,407	18,815	1,477	2,092	15,217	7,513	2,293	41,073	9,681	180	22,400	1,886	6,319	180

\* Figures not available owing to Survey and Settlement operations.

TABLE VI—(concluded).—Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Maudaha.

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.						
	Total	Gram.	Gram and barley mixed.	Wheat.	Wheat and gram mixed.	Linseed.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Til.	Cotton.	Kodan.
<i>Fatih.</i>												
1809	74,544	60,280	2,211	106	7,362	3,340	71,180	35,976	5,491	9,648	14,098	4,203
1810	69,855	44,279	1,559	90	12,972	9,394	80,584	40,440	4,998	1,478	15,744	3,599
1811	39,093	10,897	2,284	169	13,245	5,893	44,905	21,115	5,000	8,084	7,229	1,679
1812	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1813	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1814	45,883	33,442	426	141	8,177	2,385	..	..	..	..	..	..
1815	27,940	24,035	190	249	1,726	261	69,188	34,552	3,300	8,105	642	2,035
1816	64,541	53,800	445	984	6,934	2,130	70,481	88,488	2,689	8,036	792	2,953
1817	75,947	45,481	962	253	22,256	5,440	76,619	29,065	2,811	18,171	187	2,170
1818	78,154	33,584	193	320	84,048	6,509	82,814	26,229	3,534	13,161	505	3,213
1819	114,879	41,024	3,724	227	52,877	12,801	42,845	12,721	3,932	6,772	289	3,701

\* Figures not available owing to Survey and Battlement operations







TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Offences against public tranquility (Chapter VII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle, horses and theft.	Criminal assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dacoity.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livell-hood.	Keeping the peace.	Cases under—	
													Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1901	14	10	17	1	24	29	181	3	58	103	30	31	5	75
1902	9	31	14	..	5	24	124	3	58	71	23	106	9	68
1903	40	41	14	3	9	31	166	3	47	114	59	41	3	39
1904	23	69	25	4	12	44	167	4	43	93	35	65	23	62
1905	68	68	52	1	30	27	163	16	65	171	38	50	8	73
1906	24	22	9	2	60	23	170	27	80	258	23	27	6	19
1907	60	20	26	11	14	10	56	18	22	61	16	57	3	17
1908	25	24	13	1	47	11	121	10	41	123	6	22	3	14
1909	..	14	15	..	31	15	132	6	30	110	5	4	..	14
1910	45	18	10	..	53	15	81	3	37	48	25	18	4	15
1911	39	11	32	..	39	24	84	..	24	65	9	47	4	26

TABLE VIII.—Cognizable crime.

Year.	Number of cases investi- gated by police.			Number of persons		
	Suo motu.	By or- ders of Magis- trate.	Sent up for trial.	Triod.	Acquit- ted or dis- charged.	Convicted.
	2	8	4	5	6	7
1901	757	28	515	692	181	561
1902	871	28	584	791	206	585
1903	952	20	628	851	185	696
1904	1,012	23	663	840	126	714
1905	1,266	36	856	1,050	140	920
1906	1,186	35	774	1,208	271	937
1907	686	37	417	744	243	501
1908	892	18	507	707	148	559
1909	780	29	464	626	151	475
1910	501	81	347	490	135	355
1911	538	50	375	609	168	440





TABLE IX.—Revenue demand at successive settlements.

Years of settlement.											
Pargana.	..	..	Mr.	Mr.	Mr.	Mr.	Mr.	Mr.	Messrs. Allen and Muir, 1812.	Mr.	
			Erskine, 1807.	Wauchope, 1810.	Waring, 1816.	Valpy, 1821.	Valpy, 1826.	Ainslie, 1831.		Pidcock, 1836.	Neale, 1879.
Hamirpur	..	..	Rs. 77,437	Rs. 86,798	Rs. 1,10,438	Rs. 1,03,781	Rs. 94,120	Rs. 79,600	Rs. 77,000	Rs. 71,433	Rs. 74,020
Bumerpur	..	..	1,63,383	1,08,897	2,62,151	1,74,220*	1,60,929	1,69,669	1,68,669	1,40,348	1,41,360
Maudaha	..	..	1,39,941	1,38,602	2,06,128	1,62,441*	1,61,538	1,47,201	1,47,201	1,37,062	1,22,859
Muskara	..	..	2,60,452	3,00,179	4,01,135	3,80,412	3,76,299	2,92,690	2,75,800	2,61,143	1,22,590
Jalaipur	..	..	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
Rath	..	..									
Rath	..	..	2,01,067	2,59,131	3,19,471	2,70,614*	2,67,882	2,59,017	2,59,017	1,82,461	2,17,720
Kulpahar	{ Panwari ..	..	1,07,433	1,50,204	1,90,097	1,85,630*	2,14,932	2,11,368	2,11,368	11,82,464	{
Jalaipur	{ Jalaipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$40,766	11,34,295	2,16,800	
Mahoba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,67,969	11,10,202

\* Separate figures not available : represents highest demand.

† Including the small pargana of Khurka absorbed in Rath.

‡ Includes now a portion of the old pargana of Jalaipur Khurda.

§ Settled by Major Erskine, 1853.

|| Settled by Mr. Ingram in 1861.

¶ Settled by Mr. Freeling in 1856.

TABLE X.—Demand at settlement and subsequent revisions.

Pargana and tahsil.	Where included in <i>Ain-i-Akkari</i> .	Revenue fixed at settlement 1905-08.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre.			First revision 1911-13.	Second revi- sion.	Third revision.	Fourth revi- sion.	Fifth revision.
					Culti- vated.	As P.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As P.	Rs.					
Hamirpur .. ..	Hamirpur	52,522	5,253	57,774	2.30	10 10	53,841					
Sumerpur .. ..	Maudaha	90,457	9,045	99,502	1.74	10 3	1,04,735					
Tahsil Hamirpur .. ..		1,42,979	14,297	157,276	1.91	10 6	1,58,576					
Jalalpur .. ..	Khandaut	54,988	5,498	60,486	1.71	8 0	51,060					
Rath .. ..	Rath	2,20,037	22,003	242,040	2.84	15 9	..					
Tahsil Rath .. ..		2,76,025	27,501	302,526	2.60	13 2	..					
Kulpahar .. ..	Rath	1,71,445	17,574	189,019	1.56	8 0	..					
Mahoba .. ..	Kharela	77,592	8,046	85,638	1.19	6 6	..					
Maudaha .. ..	Mahoba	86,585	8,691	95,276	1.85	10 3	88,137					
Musikara .. ..	Maudaha	90,701	9,070	99,771	2.23	11 3	..					
Tahsil Maudaha .. ..	Khandola	1,77,280	17,761	195,047	2.03	10 9	..					
Total .. ..		8,44,027	85,179	929,206	1.89	10 2	..					







TABLE XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit.		Receipts from Tarl and Bendi.	Total receipts.	Drugs.		Opium.		Total receipts.	Total Charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—			Number of shops for sale of—		
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.			Ganja.	Charas.	Total receipts.	Consumption.			Liquor included in Tarl.	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirits.	Drugs.	Opium.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1901-02	..	15,641	..	..	3,256	3 2	8 22	11,029	22 0	29,920	1,201	348	72	245	116	60	20
1902-03	..	19,645	..	..	3,600	0 2	10 35	11,677	23 19	34,722	988	437	39	257	117	60	23
1903-04	..	22,722	..	..	2,650	1 11	4 13	13,299	25 11½	38,671	1,282	605	69	296	117	60	22
1904-05	..	26,898	..	..	2,618	0 18	4 14	13,277	25 18½	42,693	1,145	698	66	295	116	58	22
1905-06	..	20,766	..	..	8,833	1 0	3 8	13,691	27 30½	37,763	9,983	461	74	304	110	58	22
1906-07	..	18,115	..	..	3,730	..	4 6	16,181	28 9½	32,026	3,463	291	83	337	86	50	22
1907-08	..	23,097	..	..	2,981	..	4 8	16,141	21 24	41,222	919	613	66	337	86	49	22
1908-09	33	23,773	..	..	2,048	..	0 36	13,876	19 18½	39,780	2,325	529	53	308	85	49	23
1909-10	..	20,789	..	..	6,817	0 8½	6 39	14,176	16 26	40,281	2,673	462	118	315	79	50	24
1910-11	..	26,650	..	..	7,142	0 36	12 21½	15,471	14 19	61,163	4,928	634	168	311	79	50	24
1911-12	47	26,417	15,592.25	..	8,941	0 8	8 19½	17,110	16 1	62,516	8,311	575	194	372	79	47	23

TABLE XII—Stamps.

Year				Revenue			Total
				Stamp	Chit	Ad	Charge
1				2	3	4	5
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02	..	..	..	8,431	20,851	33,676	628
1902-03	..	..	..	8,719	25,112	34,550	771
1903-04	..	..	..	8,591	23,203	34,359	677
1904-05	..	..	..	7,563	20,428	28,501	680
1905-06	..	..	..	8,450	22,708	31,501	1,194
1906-07	..	..	..	6,768	21,315	30,679	618
1907-08	..	..	..	10,329	30,604	41,000	828
1908-09	..	..	..	10,513	25,610	36,683	829
1909-10	..	..	..	11,193	30,728	42,499	956
1910-11	..	..	..	9,751	33,158	43,513	824
1911-12	..	..	..	12,005	31,581	43,581	820





TABLE XII.—*Income-tax.*

Year.	Total Receipts.	Collected by companies.		Profits of companies.		Other sources Part IV.				Total charges.	Objections under Part IV.		
		Asses- socs.	Tax.	Asses- socs.	Tax.	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.			Number filed.	Wholly or partly success- ful.	
						Asses- socs.	Tax.	Asses- socs.	Tax.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.	Rs			
1901-02	16,345	..	..	1	72	605	9,512	34	2,803	275	199	72	
1902-03	14,653	..	..	1	260	639	9,287	37	2,937	95	147	37	
1903-04	10,261	..	..	1	201	169	4,582	39	3,139	123	80	19	
1904-05	10,269	..	..	1	201	172	4,019	39	3,281	60	48	18	
1905-06	11,093	..	..	1	200	162	4,264	43	3,479	7	50	6	
1906-07	10,917	..	..	..	..	167	4,475	41	3,193	104	73	16	
1907-08	11,101	..	..	1	242	191	4,891	46	3,415	30	76	21	
1908-09	8,638	..	..	1	193	200	5,132	45	3,313	66	87	20	
1909-10	8,436	..	..	..	..	194	4,965	63	3,471	106	89	23	
1910-11	9,030	11	680	1	145	202	5,281	43	3,024	7	36	4	
1911-12	8,912	13	281	1	166	213	5,538	42	2,912	20	61	5	

TABLE XIV.—Income-Tax by tahsils, Part IV only.

Year.	Tahsil Hamirpur.						Tahsil Rath.						Tahsil Kulpahar.						Tahsil Mahoba.						Tahsil Maudha.							
	Under Rs. 2,000.			Over Rs. 2,000.			Under Rs. 2,000.			Over Rs. 2,000.			Under Rs. 2,000.			Over Rs. 2,000.			Under Rs. 2,000.			Over Rs. 2,000.			Under Rs. 2,000.			Over Rs. 2,000.				
	Assessors.		Tax.	Assessors.		Tax.	Assessors.		Tax.	Assessors.		Tax.	Assessors.		Tax.	Assessors.		Tax.	Assessors.		Tax.	Assessors.		Tax.	Assessors.		Tax.	Assessors.				
	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
1901-02	119	1,870	4	403	203	8,218	17	1,290	124	2,010	5	413	76	997	1	180	89	1,441	7	522	89	1,441	7	522	89	1,441	7	522	89	1,441	7	522
1902-03	120	1,899	3	346	402	8,038	24	1,731	121	1,951	4	302	22	576	1	138	82	1,807	5	348	82	1,807	5	348	82	1,807	5	348	82	1,807	5	348
1903-04	86	896	7	533	53	1,504	23	1,826	31	893	5	403	20	679	1	178	24	718	3	240	24	718	3	240	24	718	3	240	24	718	3	240
1904-05	30	761	5	390	57	1,510	23	1,910	82	913	7	555	23	627	2	230	27	785	3	251	27	785	3	251	27	785	3	251	27	785	3	251
1905-06	27	671	5	400	56	1,490	23	1,863	25	697	9	693	25	651	3	292	28	739	4	293	28	739	4	293	28	739	4	293	28	739	4	293
1906-07	28	741	4	295	58	1,573	21	1,737	28	733	9	592	40	970	6	491	28	777	4	277	28	777	4	277	28	777	4	277	28	777	4	277
1907-08	27	654	5	325	63	1,023	23	1,832	32	837	8	541	40	976	0	491	29	801	4	258	29	801	4	258	29	801	4	258	29	801	4	258
1908-09	32	770	4	248	93	1,680	21	1,512	32	781	12	792	50	1,214	5	504	53	681	4	258	53	681	4	258	53	681	4	258	53	681	4	258
1909-10	34	809	1	53	92	1,633	24	1,661	31	835	13	814	45	1,084	7	911	45	574	5	302	19	574	5	302	19	574	5	302	19	574	5	302
1910-11	31	756	3	200	62	1,053	21	1,475	41	1,080	8	510	49	1,233	7	901	49	560	4	237	19	560	4	237	19	560	4	237	19	560	4	237
1911-12	30	728	3	198	64	1,707	10	1,322	48	1,212	10	638	50	1,279	6	547	50	607	4	237	21	607	4	237	21	607	4	237	21	607	4	237







TABLE XV.—*Useful...*

Year.	Receipts.								Expenditure.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Ponds.	Ferries.	Total Expenditure.	Contributions to provincial funds.	General Administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Ponds.	Debt	Superannuation charges.
1901-02	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1902-03	1,232	1,808	...	48	2,604	8,166	1,950	72,997	...	1,630	20,218	8,388	410	62	38,458	2,975	850	...	...
1903-04	1,490	1,867	...	77	2,952	8,705	1,725	1,01,788	...	2,011	24,000	9,324	466	68	62,088	2,991	830	...	...
1904-05	1,497	1,829	...	122	2,992	9,017	1,775	1,16,467	...	1,650	26,160	8,677	395	69	74,628	3,125	803	...	...
1905-06	1,636	1,705	...	189	6,248	10,420	1,745	1,03,650	...	1,529	26,276	8,824	417	124	68,462	2,718	800	...	...
1906-07	1,677	1,322	...	243	6,146	9,007	1,670	1,25,769	...	1,860	27,640	9,634	397	307	62,170	2,944	812	...	...
1907-08	1,644	1,348	...	189	1,365	8,665	3,745	1,24,619	...	2,689	30,736	10,667	911	299	76,118	3,267	12	...	...
1908-09	1,640	1,757	...	220	1,704	14,187	6,392	1,16,351	...	3,490	33,876	10,349	1,614	317	60,528	3,752	1,635	...	...
1909-10	1,884	1,620	...	809	13,094	8,102	7,957	1,26,959	...	4,240	34,898	10,918	1,419	328	66,078	3,228	6,810	...	...
1910-11	2,516	1,908	...	339	869	1,023	6,614	1,20,585	...	4,162	35,024	11,073	1,375	355	63,010	3,319	1,318	...	...
1911-12	3,825	2,281	50	108	2,540	10,359	7,065	1,20,781	...	3,767	37,020	11,232	2,108	16	57,503	3,272	5,474	403	...
1911-12*	28,890	6,489	832	769	24,611	9,977	7,651	1,19,761	...	3,856	38,921	10,851	1,637	679	65,708	3,841	8,809	462	...

\* From this year the provincial contribution was for the first time credited under different heads of receipt.

TABLE XVI.—*Distribution of Police, 1911.*

Thana.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables	Constables.	Municipal Police.	Town Police.	Rural Police.	Road Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hamirpur ..	1	1	8	..	11	3	2
Ajnar ..	1	1	10	..	..	67	2
Kulpahar ..	1	1	10	..	7	41	..
Mahoba ..	2	1	10	17	..	59	10
Maudaha ..	2	1	8	..	10	69	10
Kabrai ..	1	1	9	..	..	44	4
Sumerpur ..	1	1	8	..	..	58	6
Srinagar ..	1	1	8	..	..	54	6
Kashipur ..	1	1	9	..	..	57	6
Majhgawan ..	1	1	8	..	..	74	..
Lalpura ..	1	1	7	..	..	52	8
Jalalpur ..	1	1	8	..	..	52	..
Bowar ..	1	1	8	..	..	64	4
Muskara ..	1	1	8	..	..	66	6
Rath ..	1	1	8	23	..	69	8
Kurara ..	1	1	8	..	..	53	2
Jariya ..	1	1	8	..	..	63	6
Panwari ..	1	1	8	..	..	72	4
<i>Outposts.</i>							
Sisolar ..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
Chandant ..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
Kharela.. { A. P. ..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
{ C. P. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Civil Reserve ..	4	..	33	..	..	..	..
Armed Police ..	1	21	96	..	..	..	..
Magistrate's Court ..	1	5	14	..	..	..	..
Superintendent Police Office.	1	1	6	..	..	..	..
Line duties ..	1	4	11	..	..	..	..
Total ..	28	52	323	40	28	1,017	84

N.B.—Outpost Kharela has an Armed Police force of one head constable 3 constables and one constable of Civil Police.





TABLE XVII.—*Education.*

Year.	1	Total.			Secondary education.					Primary education.		
		Schools and Colleges.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.			
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1901-02	..	90	8,947	35	7	919	..	62	2,988	35		
1902-03	..	123	4,913	27	7	908	..	116	3,945	27		
1903-04	..	124	4,929	64	7	908	..	117	3,931	64		
1904-05	..	128	4,967	28	7	648	..	121	3,619	28		
1905-06	..	127	4,499	66	7	661	..	120	3,685	66		
1906-07	..	127	4,404	137	7	911	..	120	3,463	137		
1907-08	..	137	5,385	325	8	612	118	129	4,723	213		
1908-09	..	145	5,673	337	8	780	115	137	4,940	222		
909-10	..	150	5,700	333	8	797	114	142	4,903	279		
1910-11	..	147	5,663	351	8	714	101	139	4,949	247		
1911-12	..	149	6,921	354	7	775	..	143	5,146	354		

## LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1911.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Hamirpur.	Hamirpur..	Hamirpur ..	District School ..	96
		Ditto ..	Vernacular Middle	117
	Sumerpur..	Sumerpur ..	Ditto ..	44
		Ditto ..	Branch School ..	140
	Hamirpur..	Rameri ..	Lower Primary..	39
		Kurara ..	Upper Primary ..	83
	Sumerpur..	Ingohta ..	Ditto ..	52
		Panthia Buzurg	Lower Primary..	26
	Hamirpur..	Patara ..	Ditto ..	29
	Sumerpur..	Bidokhar ..	Ditto ..	31
	Hamirpur..	Pandhari ..	Ditto ..	24
	Sumerpur..	Ohhani Buzurg	Ditto ..	36
	Hamirpur..	Bhauri ..	Ditto ..	33
		Jhalokhar ..	Ditto ..	56
		Tehra ..	Ditto ..	31
		Kandaura ..	Ditto ..	20
	Sumerpur..	Banki ..	Ditto ..	24
		Patoura ..	Ditto ..	26
	Hamirpur..	Pachkhura Buzurg	Ditto ..	36
		Kandaur ..	Ditto ..	25
		Hamirpur Girls' School	Upper Primary..	34
		Sumerpur Girls' School	Lower Primary..	14
	Sumerpur..	Deogaon ..	Aided School ..	23
		Ujandi ..	Ditto ..	20
		Sahjanaan ..	Ditto ..	23
		Bachrauli ..	Ditto ..	25
Maudaha.	Maudaha ..	Maudaha ..	Vernacular Middle	87
		Ditto ..	Branch School ..	184
	Muskara ..	Muskara ..	Upper Primary..	70
		Bowar ..	Ditto ..	83
	Maudaha ..	Kharela ..	Ditto ..	86
		Artara ..	Ditto ..	75
	Muskara ..	Gabrauli ..	Ditto ..	86
		Lodhipur Newada	Lower Primary..	88
	Maudaha ..	Patampur ..	Ditto ..	24
	Muskara ..	Bijeta ..	Ditto ..	34
	Maudaha ..	Bhamai ..	Ditto ..	19
		Sisolar ..	Ditto ..	28
	Muskara ..	Umri ..	Ditto ..	38
		Imilia ..	Ditto ..	27
	Maudaha ..	Baswari ..	Ditto ..	26
		Bhainsmari ..	Ditto ..	31
	Muskara ..	Karbha ..	Ditto ..	37
	Muskara ..	Bihuni ..	Ditto ..	26
	Maudaha ..	Kambaria ..	Ditto ..	27
		Sayar ..	Ditto ..	33
		Narajeh ..	Ditto ..	25
		Masgaon ..	Aided School ..	18
		Pahari ..	Ditto ..	24
		Husaina ..	Ditto ..	15
		Kandhauli ..	Ditto ..	19
		Makraon ..	Ditto ..	13







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## LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1911—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Kulpahar —(consolid.)	Kulpahar— (consolid.)	Soonri .. ..	Aided School ..	20
		Dhawar .. ..	Ditto ..	26
		Dulara .. ..	Ditto ..	16
		Bagwaha .. ..	Ditto ..	23
	Rath ..	Rath .. ..	Middle School ..	97
		Do .. ..	Branch School ..	166
		Do. .. ..	Model Girls' School	48
	Jalalpur ..	Majhgawan ..	Upper Primary ..	63
		Gohand .. ..	Ditto ..	63
		Dhagwan .. ..	Ditto ..	40
	Rath ..	Jalalpur .. ..	Ditto ..	51
		Aunta .. ..	Ditto ..	53
		Khora Salajit ..	Ditto ..	53
	Jalalpur ..	Jaria .. ..	Ditto ..	46
		Jarakhar .. ..	Ditto ..	46
		Nauranga .. ..	Ditto ..	46
	Rath ..	Bilgaon .. ..	Lower Primary ..	48
		Islampur .. ..	Ditto ..	34
		Chandaat .. ..	Ditto ..	31
	Rath ..	Jalalpur .. ..	Ditto ..	39
		Tola Rawat ..	Ditto ..	26
		Dhamna .. ..	Ditto ..	38
	Rath ..	Amund .. ..	Ditto ..	36
		Italia .. ..	Ditto ..	23
		Kupra .. ..	Ditto ..	28
	Jalalpur ..	Nooli Banasa ..	Ditto ..	27
		Mumna .. ..	Ditto ..	25
		Malehta .. ..	Ditto ..	45
	Rath ..	Rohnata .. ..	Ditto ..	23
		Bira .. ..	Aided School Lower Primary.	17
		Kachwa kalan ..	Ditto ..	16
	Rath ..	Jitkri .. ..	Ditto ..	16
		Baukhar .. ..	Ditto ..	17
		Ballaon .. ..	Ditto ..	40
	Rath ..	Dhannauri .. ..	Ditto ..	17
		Umaria .. ..	Ditto ..	22
		Galhin .. ..	Ditto ..	25
	Rath ..	Kulenhda .. ..	Ditto ..	15
		Mawai .. ..	Ditto ..	17
		Kaithi .. ..	Ditto ..	27
	Rath ..	Bilrakh .. ..	Ditto ..	27
		Siral .. ..	Ditto ..	21
		Kasba Khara ..	Ditto ..	19
	Rath ..	Itaura .. ..	Ditto ..	30
		Rahak .. ..	Aided School Upper Primary.	30
		Nahdawn .. ..	Ditto ..	30





ROADS, 1911.		Length.	
A.—PROVINCIAL.		Miles	
B.—LOCAL.		Fur.	
Total		66	0
1. Gampore, Hamirpur and Sangur road	..	42	0
2. Fakthpur, Banda and Sangur road	..	24	0
I—A. First class roads, metalled, bridged and drained throughout.			
1. Hamirpur station road	..	14	0
2. Kabrai railway station feeder road	..	2	0
3. Mahoba railway feeder road	..	3	5
4. Mahoba to Charkharti	..	6	7
5. Jaitpur railway feeder road	..	1	3
6. Mandaba to Muskirta	..	1	4
7. Mahoba to Lauri	..	4	2
8. Kulphar railway feeder road	..	2	4
Total		36	1
I—B. First class roads, metalled, partially bridged and partially drained throughout.			
1. Rath to Kulphar	..	26	0
2. Hamirpur to Rath	..	17	0
Total		43	0
II—A. Second class roads, unmetalled, bridged and drained throughout.			
1. Jaitpur to Kulphar	..	4	0
2. Railway feeder road to Kari Pahari railway station	..	0	3-6
3. Charkharti to Supa railway station	..	0	2-6
Total		4	6-1
II—B. Second class roads, unmetalled, bridged and partially drained.			
1. Banda to Sumnerpur	..	19	0
2. Hamirpur to Kalpi	..	18	4
3. Hamirpur to Muskirta	..	32	0
4. Mahoba to Kulphar	..	16	0
Total		80	4

ROADS, 1911—(continued).				Length.	
				Miles	Fur.
<i>III. Fourth class roads, unmetalled, banked, partially bridged and drained.</i>					
1.	Rath to Ohandaut	..	..	22	4
2.	Baswari to Sisolar	..	..	29	0
3.	Rath to Mohnaghat	..	..	16	0
4.	Panwari to Harpalpur	..	..	14	0
Total				81	4
<i>IV. Sixth class roads, cleared only.</i>					
1.	Maudaha to Jalalpur	..	..	21	0
2.	Maudaha to Kapsa	..	..	9	6
3.	Rath to Jalalpur	..	..	23	0
4.	Panwari to Lahohura	..	..	12	0
5.	Rath to Koohechha	..	..	11	0
6.	Benwar to Kharela	..	..	21	0
7.	Srinagar to Supa	..	..	13	0
8.	Sumerpur to Pateora	..	..	8	4
9.	Jhalokhar to Jalalpur	..	..	10	6
10.	Jalalpur to Kharela	..	..	22	4
11.	Nowgong to Oharkhri and to Tehra	..	..	27	0
12.	Rath to Jaitpur	..	..	24	0
13.	Kunehtha to Kabrai	..	..	16	0
14.	Srinagar to Jaitpur	..	..	14	0
15.	Sumerpur to Pailani	..	..	2	4
Total				236	0
Grand total				546	77







# FERRIES, 1911.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Village.	Name of ferry.	River.	Management.	Income.
Hamirpur ..	Hamirpur ..	Hamirpur ..	Hamirpur ..	Jumna ..	Public Works Department.	Leased to- geth for Rs. 6,500.
Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Betwa ..	Ditto	
Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Bhanli ..	Bhanli ..	Jumna ..	District Board	
Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Sikrothi ..	Sikrothi ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Leased to- geth for Rs. 600.
Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Palaure ..	Palaure ..	Do. ..	Ditto	
Ditto ..	Sumerpur ..	Burauli Buzurg	Burauli Buzurg	Do. ..	Ditto	
Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Sahonpur ..	Sahonpur ..	Betwa ..	Private ..	Rs. 550.
Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Barua ..	Barua ..	Jumna ..	Do. ..	..
Ditto ..	Hamirpur ..	Bachrauli ..	Bachrauli ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..
Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Chandaut ..	Chandaut ..	Betwa ..	Do. ..	..
Rath ..	Jalalpur ..					

## POST OFFICES, 1911.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Name of office.	Class.	Management.
Hamirpur	Hamirpur..	Hamirpur ..	Head office combined	Imperial.
		Kurara ..	Branch office ..	Do.
	Sumerpur..	Sumerpur ..	Ditto ..	Do.
		Lalpura ..	Ditto ..	Do.
Maudaha..	Maudaha ..	Maudaha ..	Sub-office ..	Do.
	Muskara ..	Muskara ..	Ditto ..	Do.
	Maudaha ..	Sisolar ..	Branch office ..	Do.
	Muskara ..	Bewar ..	Ditto ..	Do.
		Kharela ..	Ditto ..	Do.
Mahoba ..	Mahoba ..	Mahoba ..	Sub-office combined ..	Do.
		Kabrai ..	Branch office ..	Do.
		Srinagar ..	Ditto ..	Do.
Kulpahar ..	Kulpahar ..	Kulpahar ..	Sub-office ..	Do.
		Panwari ..	Ditto ..	Do.
		Jaitpur ..	Branch office ..	Do.
		Ajnar ..	Ditto ..	Do.
Rath ..	Rath ..	Rath ..	Sub-office ..	Do.
		Jariya ..	Branch office ..	Do.
		Majhgawan..	Ditto ..	Do.
	Jalalpur ..	Jalalpur ..	Ditto ..	Do.
		Ohandaut ..	Ditto ..	Do.
..	Charkhari State.	Charkhari ..	Sub-office combined ..	Do.





SECRET, 1911.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Bazar.	Market days.
Hamirpur.	Hamirpur.	Hamirpur	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Kurara ..	Sunday and Thursday.
		Sumerpur ..	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Chhani Khurd ..	Saturday.
		Madaha ..	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Sisolar ..	Monday and Friday.
		Khareola ..	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Galrauli ..	Friday.
		Pahari Bihari ..	Wednesday.
		Muskeri ..	Sunday.
		Baswari ..	Tuesday.
		Imlihi ..	Monday.
		Umri ..	Monday.
		Bowar ..	Sunday.
		Bhatpura ..	Tuesday
		Madaba ..	Friday.
		Ditto ..	Saturday.
		Kabrali ..	Tuesday.
		Gondi ..	Monday.
		Siyaha ..	Wednesday.
		Jaitpur ..	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Lohauri ..	Tuesday.
		Pigra ..	Sunday.
		Minaura ..	Thursday.
		Alajpawara ..	Tuesday.
		Ahar ..	Thursday.
		Tikaria Jaitpur ..	Monday.
		Supa ..	Tuesday.
		Samra ..	Sunday.
		Satari ..	Friday.
		Kulpahar ..	Monday and Thursday.
		Gaurhari ..	Friday.
		Bilipur ..	Saturday.
		Kilnawa ..	Wednesday.
		Bharwara ..	Tuesday.
		Panwari ..	Monday and Tuesday.
		Paharia ..	Wednesday.
		Ohauka ..	Sunday.
		Kankua ..	Sunday.
		Tela ..	Tuesday.
		Kashipur ..	Saturday.
		Dharwar ..	Wednesday.
		Bondo ..	Saturday.
		Seonhi ..	Thursday.
		Nagara ghat ..	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Dulara ..	Thursday.
		Rahank ..	Tuesday.
		Gohand ..	Saturday.
		Nahadwara ..	Friday.
		Rath ..	

## MARKETS, 1911—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Bazar.	Market days.
Rath ..	Rath ..	Rath .. ..	Sunday.
		Aunta .. ..	Thursday.
		Kasba Khora .. ..	Monday.
		Muskara khurd .. ..	Tuesday.
		Majhgawan .. ..	Wednesday
		Tola Khangaran .. ..	Thursday.
		Jarakhar .. ..	Monday.
		Basola .. ..	Friday.
		Kuehhecha .. ..	Thursday.
		Puraini .. ..	Tuesday.
	Jalalpur ..		







FAIRS, 1911.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Hemipur.	Rath.	Jalhapur.	Chandkhar	Every Sunday ..	200
			Miranpur	Kartik Purnimashi	1,000
			Patara	Kartik ..	250
	Sumerpur.	Bhaktani	Bhauyan	Pus Amawas ..	600
			Atalya	Agha n Purn- mashi.	200
			Deogon	Pus Purnamashi	200
	Hemipur.	Kurara	Bare Deo	Agha n Purn- mashi	250
			..	..	250
			..	..	250
	Sumerpur.	Bhaktani	Shankhar	Kartik Purn- mashi.	3,000
			Matihannu	Kartik Purn- mashi	2,000
			Bhauyan	Pus Amawas ..	600
	Sumerpur.	Bhaktani	Obhani Buzurg	Agha n Purn- mashi.	100
			Goshain Baba	Pus Purnamashi	100
			Sidh Rakth Baba	Agha n Purn- mashi.	100
	Sumerpur.	Bhaktani	Tharu Baba	Agha n Purn- mashi.	100
			Goshain Baba	Do.	100
			Dhar m o s h a r	Agha n Purn- mashi.	200
	Sumerpur.	Bhaktani	Pandhari	Pus Sudi Ashtami	1,500
			Narara	Obhit Sudi Ash- tami.	100
			Bidokhar	Magh Budi Purn- mashi.	600
	Rath.	Jalhapur.	Chandaut	Ram Lila	400
			Bokhar,	Do.	400
			Indarpura	Bhuyan Ram	2,000
	Rath.	Jalhapur.	Kupra	Sardha Devi	600
			Purani	Sidh Baba	500
			Bhend	Maheuryi Devi	4,000
	Rath.	Jalhapur.	Chandwari	Dunya	200
			Khera Balaji.	Ram Lila	2,000
			..	..	..

## FAIRS, 1911—(continued).

Tabail.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Rath—(concluded).	Rath—(concluded).	Bira ..	Chatur Bhuj ..	Chait Badi Ama- was.	600
		Malehta ..	Sati Dabi ..	Makar ki Sank- rant.	200
		Rath Purab ..	Ram Lila ..	Kuar Sudi Duj to Kartik Badi Duj	5,000
		Rath Uttar ..	Bars Pir ..	11th <i>Rabi-us-sani</i>	1,000
		Ballaon ..	Dunaya ..	Kartik Sudi Duj	600
		Bara ..	Shiama Devi ..	Asarh Sudi Pu- ranmashi	3,000
		Kuan Khera ..	Bhairon Baba ..	Bhadon Sudi Chhath.	500
		Tunka ..	Mardan Ghaib	<i>Rabi-ul-awwal</i> on Thursday.	1,000
		Rauran ..	Sheoratri ..	Phagun Sudi Chaudas to Sudi Duj.	500
		Nauranga ..	Ram Lila ..	Pus Sudi Duj to Puranmashi.	1,000
Kulpahar.	Kulpahar.	Jarakhar ..	Do. ..	Magh Sudi Duj to Paranmashi.	1,500
		Mahob Kanth ..	Sidh ..	Makar ki Sankrant	2,000
		Thurat ..	Ram Lila ..	Agha n Puran- mashi.	1,000 to 1,500
		Jaitpur ..	Krishn Lila ..	Kartik Puran- mashi.	3,000
		Rupnol ..	Mahadeo ..	Kartik Puran- mashi.	1,000
		Kamalpura ..	Dhanush Jagya	Agha n Sudi Pan- chami.	1,000
		Supa ..	Krishn Lila ..	Pus Badi Pan- chami.	2,000
		Kulpahar ..	Jal Behar ..	Bhadon Sudi Teras.	3,000
		Ajaar ..	Dhanush Jagya	Pus Sudi Dwa- dashi.	2,000
		Laherhi ..	Do. ..	Magh Badi Tij ..	2,000
Mahoba.	Mahoba.	Numaura ..	Do. ..	Pus Sudi Teras ..	2,000
		Gaurahri ..	Krishn Lila ..	Agha n Badi Pan- chami.	1,000
		Mahoba ..	Ram Lila ..	October 17th to 29th.	1,000
		Do. ..	Kajaliya ..	Sawan Puran- mashi.	2,000
		Srinagar ..	Jaora ..	Kuar Sudi Naumi and Chait Naumi.	600
		Atraur ..	Dhanush Jagya.	Agha n Sudi Pan- chami.	1,000
Mahoba.	Mahoba.	Sijwaha ..	Do. ..	Agha n Sudi Dashmi and Ekadashi.	2,000





## FAIRS, 1911—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Mahoba—(concluded).			Mahoba—(concluded).			Maudaha.			Maudaha.			Muskira																		
Pargana.																															
Town or village.	Pawa	Rahilia	Dandhat	Siyahri	Ratauli	Alakabai	Marehta	Udayan	Dharuan	Surha	Goidi	Sachauera	Mathawa	Bilbai	Dharta	Sigolar	Tikri Buzurg	Ratauli	Himnuli	Gadarla Khora	Maudaha	Bhadan	Bibhuli Kahan	Baswari	Muskira	Alta Gaura	Gahruli	Saunliyan	Kharela	Ohhani	
Name of fair.	Kans Lila ..	Sura! Kund ..	Ram Lila ..	Siddham ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Debi ..	Bindrabai Baba ..	Kanshiya ..	Siddham and ..	Dhanus Jagya ..	Kalika ..	Mohan Baba ..	Siddham ..	Nai Debi ..	Maharaja Baba ..	Mansa Nath ..	Siddh Baba ..	Bhao Miyan ..	Siddh Baba ..	Kans Lila ..	..	Ram Lila ..	Do. ..	Nagpachami ..	Ram Lila ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Gaughat ..	
Date.	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Kartik Purn- masbi.	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Kartik Badi Du- j ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Kartik Badi Du- j ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..	Agban Sudi Pu- rammasbi. Baisakh Badi Pu- ..		
Average attendance.	1,600	600	700	600	200	200	100	200	200	200	2,000	100	100	100	1,600	600	600	300	300	360	300	3,000	400	600	600	300	600	600	200	600	2,000



**BANDA.**

**Supplementary notes and statistics to**

**VOLUME XXI**

**OF THE**

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of Agra and Oudh.**



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## Alterations and additions to Part A of the Banda District Gazetteer, bringing it up to date (1915).

### CHAPTER I.

In the first line of the opening paragraph on page 1 substitute "Jhansi" for "Allahabad."

In the paragraph on *General Appearance* on page 2 substitute "South and east" for "South" in line 4 and "west" for "east" in line 6.

In portion of the paragraph on *Lakes and Jhils* on page 20 after the word "works" in line 2 add "and in and along the patha numerous large irrigation tanks are now under construction."

On page 22 in the paragraph on *Jungles* add the words "and in trans Ken Banda" after "tabail" in line 13.

In portion of the paragraph on *jungles* on page 23 substitute "at" for "within three miles of" in lines 15 and 16 and "are" for "is" in line 23; in line 24 read "presses" for "press" and add "Manikpur" after "Markundi."

For the portion commencing at about the middle of page 26 with the sentence "No detailed working plan has been prepared, the forest being managed in accordance with a rough scheme drawn up by Mr. Blanchfield, Extra Assistant Conservator in 1896" to the end of the paragraph on page 27 substitute the following:—

"Prior to 1911 no detailed working plan had been prepared, the forests being managed in accordance with a rough scheme drawn up by Mr. Blanchfield, Extra Assistant Conservator of forests in 1896. Under this scheme the system originally adopted was that all trees under 15 inches in girth were to be left standing, as well as all mohwa, achar, asula and ber. The scheme was subsequently slightly changed and it was laid down that no tendu, mohwa or achar was to be cut, and that the Range Officer should mark for reservation trees under 15 inches in girth which showed promise of developing into good straight stems, suitable either for timber or ballies. The object in view being a sustained annual supply of fuel, a rotation of 25 years

was chosen and the forests divided into five working circles with an annual coupe aggregating one-twenty-fifth of the area of each circle. Coppice areas when fellings were stopped in 1907 were selling at the low rate of Rs. 2 per acre although the demand had been improving steadily. For bamboos the forest had been divided into 12 blocks six of which were opened and six closed every alternate year.

From July 1911 a working plan drawn up by Mr. Whitehead, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been in force. By its prescriptions regular green wood fellings have been stopped and felling restricted to what is required to meet the demands of local villagers for their bona fide household and domestic requirements, timber being given them at fixed schedule rates. All the reserved and unclassed forests are included under one working circle. Dry wood is removed from coupes arranged on a five year rotation, the produce being sold by area by auction annually in the same way as bamboos for which fellings are arranged under two fellings series separately for reserved and unclassed forests with a three year rotation, the cutting of mature bamboos being regulated by certain rules. Minor produce is generally sold on tender to the highest bidder. Grazing of 'rightholders' cattle is permitted free, other people pay at the uniform rate of one anna per head of bull, cow, or bullock, and two annas per head of buffalo, and a number of cattle go up to the forests from distant villages for a few months during the monsoon. All the forests are at present open to grazing and the limit of grazing has been fixed in the working plan at one head of cattle for every 4 acres of forest, a buffalo being reckoned as equivalent to two head of cattle, though the incidence of forest grazing actually works out to 2.68 acres per head of cattle: this however does not take into consideration the considerable areas of village waste and private forests also used as pasture by the cattle which resort to the forests.

In times of scarcity the forest are thrown open to free grazing for bovine animals (not browsers) and constitute a most valuable fodder reserve.

The income from all forests averaged from 1896 to 1900 Rs. 3,184 of which the unclassed forests contributed only Rs. 341

From 1900 to 1905 the average from all forests was Rs. 7,588 to which the latter contributed Rs. 1,081, a notable improvement taking place under all heads. From 1906 to 1910-11 the average annual income owing to stoppage of copice and bamboo fellings fell to Rs. 5,051, the unclassed forests contributing Rs. 1,110. Since the introduction of the new working plan the gross annual receipts for the two years have averaged Rs. 8,301 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,650 including the zamindars' 45 per cent. share of the Pachpan Pamtalis forests, but not the pay of the Divisional Forest Officer or head office establishments. The receipts however of these last two years have been somewhat swollen owing to the felling of wood on new fire lines and does not represent the ordinary revenue which might be expected from the working of the forests, under the present working plan which has for its object the protection and improvement of the forests. The value of the forests, however, must be judged rather by the improvement they may possibly cause in the rainfall, the provision of a food and fodder reserve in famine years, and the maintenance of a regular supply of timber for local requirements, besides providing a good supply of fuel when regular working is again opened, which advantages would have been lost but for the reservation. In connection with the question of fodder it may be noted that during the famine of 1907-1908, 28,261 mounds of hay were extracted from the Ranipur, 30,153 mounds from the Chauri Donda and 1,353 mounds from the Kolhua reserves. This quantity supplemented by 4,031 mounds from the Pachpan Pamtalis forests of Kalyanpur and 809 mounds from those of Dadri together with 13,100 mounds from the Panua forests was baled and exported by the forest department to famine stricken parts. More recently in 1912, grass from the Banda forests was cut, baled and exported to Guzerat by private contractors who have steam presses at Markundi and Manikpur for trade purposes though the greater portion of the hay supply of these traders comes from protected village lands leased by them nearer the pressing centres."

On page 29 in the paragraph on *Mimras* substitute the words "It is now a thing of the past though up to a few years ago it still flourished" for "It still flourishes" in the last line but 5.

In the last line but 6 of the second paragraph on page 32 add "Though rare considerable numbers are still brought in for the reward which is 10 per head" after "Baberu."

On page 33 in line 4 substitute "at much higher rates" for "at the same rate."

Paragraph on *Cattle*, page 34. In line 8 substitute "were" for "are" and add "but the shows commanded little interest and have now been discontinued" after "bullocks" at end of last line but 5 add "to fall again owing to the effects of the 1908 famine to 182,314, 270,397 and 198,721 at next census in 1909" in the last line but 3 add "but in recent years prices have shown a tendency to rise still higher" after the word "pair."

On page 36 at the end of the paragraph on *climate* add "Of recent years the Agricultural department have kept a temperature record at the Attarra Demonstration farm and have recorded hot weather shade temperatures as high as 128°."

On page 38 at end of fourth sentence in the portion of paragraph on *Rainfall* add the words "The years since then have again been extremely prosperous as although the rains were by no means timely any loss on the kharif crops has been more than made up by bumper rabi harvests."

At the end of first sentence of the paragraph on *Health* insert "though unjustly as it compares distinctly favourably with the climate in most parts of these Provinces."

On page 40 substitute the following for the paragraph on *Infirmities*:—

"The figures for the various censuses have been.—

Year.	Lunatics.	Lepers.	Deaf mutes.	Blind.
1861	466	2,415	893	5,975
1891	181	1,266	1,023	6,523
1901	216	512	651	3,646
1911	379	678	781	5,588

## CHAPTER II.

In the paragraph on *Cultivated Area* on page 44 add "and since then has risen to 924,447 in 1911" after "acres" in line 12 and "but owing to better years a recovery of some of 9% had been made by 1911 despite the famine of 1908" after "1891" in the last line but 9.

On page 46 in line 2 add "though of late years there has been a steady tendency to an increase in the rabi yet" before the word "over." For the last sentence on the same page substitute "In the tracts commanded by the Ken canal the tendency towards an enhanced do rabi area and an increased proportion of rabi are more pronounced than elsewhere."

On page 51 at end of the portion of the paragraph on *Other Kharif Crops* add "It has however been shown at the Attarra farm that sugarcane can be made to yield magnificent crops and there is no doubt that as soon as the Ken canal is in a position to give water through the hot months of the year a very large area will again go under this crop."

For sentences 5 and 6 in the portion of the paragraph on *Rabi Crops* substitute "until recently wheat was practically never grown alone—it is now however a common crop in canal irrigated lands." On page 54 for the portion "The famine programme of the district has been thoroughly revised by Mr. Silberrad Some 600 projects have been so far prepared in case of another famine" substitute the following:—

"The famine programme of the district has from time to time been revised and in its present form depends mainly on large irrigation projects and road work with a subsidiary programme of village works consisting mostly of *bundhis*, the schemes for which have been drawn up with professional assistance. Large numbers of these *bundhis* were constructed during the scarcity of 1905-06 and the famine of 1908 which have for the most part proved of considerable permanent value."

On page 55 in the paragraph on *Wells* add "Bhanuri and" after "round" in line 8. At end of the portion of the paragraph on *Wells* on page 56 add "except that an adequate supply for domestic services has been obtained in the town of Banda which formerly suffered severely from scarcity of water."

For the paragraph on *the Garh Chiappa tank* on pages 57 and 58 substitute the following :—

“Along the edge of the scarp in the Mau tahsil works are now under construction at Katra Khamba, and Baburi, while schemes are under consideration at Jaiwanti, Khandeha and Aunjha which should render the whole of the plains portion of that tahsil reasonably safe from famine. On the patha round Bargarh three tanks have already been constructed and others will shortly be taken in hand.

On the Manikpur patha a large tank is under construction at Manikpur and many others will in a short time be taken up in the neighbourhood.

All these schemes allow for flow irrigation for rice cultivation and rabi sowing in the land commanded below the dam, and also much of the area within the reservoir will as the water falls be put under rabi.”

On page 60 in lines 25 and 26 for the words “will be commenced as soon as the project is sanctioned” substitute “is already in hand and it is hoped will be completed before the lapse of many months. Without this additional storage the Ken is a maimed scheme as it cannot meet the requirements made on it for the rabi and is absolutely unable to supply water in the hot weather.”

On page 61 in line 16 add “which now appears to be becoming the case” after “regularly.”

On page 62 in the paragraph on the *Paisuni Canal* in line 1, substitute “Several projects” for “The project” and “have” for “has” in line 2 substitute “was originally” for “is” in line 6 substitute “would have been” for “will be” in line 8 substitute “would have commanded” for “will command.”

For the portion commencing with the fourth sentence to the end of the paragraph substitute the following :—

“It however proved impossible to obtain a suitable site for the escape weir and another project has now been worked out. In this similarly to the case of the Ken Canal the main reservoir will be above the falls at Itwan—a long earthen dam giving nearly 4 million cubic feet storage. From the reservoir the water will pass by the river channel to a pick

up dam situated about 2 miles below Ansuia. Here the main canal takes off on the left bank and proceeds northwards until it has crossed the railway. Thence one branch commands the Baghain Raisuni doab, while another crossing the Raisuni on an aqueduct commands the doab between that river and the Ohen."

For the paragraph on *The Ohan Canals* on pages 62 and 63 substitute the following:—

"The Ohan river rises in the uneven country lying between the Matolar and Alankipur forest blocks in the Karwi tahsil. A magnificent natural site for a reservoir presented itself and surveys were worked out for a scheme based on this which was to feed a canal on each side of the river. Further investigation however proved the scheme impossible as no safe site could be found for an escape.

A modified scheme has now been worked out by which two reservoirs will serve the whole country lying between the area commanded by the Raisuni scheme and a north and south line through about Chibon.

For the time being the Raisuni scheme is unfortunately held up owing to difficulties in acquiring the necessary land in a Native State, but it is to be hoped that this difficulty may be shortly settled and that the next decade may see both this and the Ohan Canals in working order."

On page 70 at end of the portion of the paragraph on *Other Cultivatives* add "Many of these pests could be checked by reasonably clean farming and the all round outturn greatly improved; the district suffers however from a marked shortage of available labour — until the population increases very largely indeed there will never be sufficient hands to till the ground as it should be done."

On page 72 at end of the portion of the paragraph on *Prices* add "Of late years however the district has shared in the general rise of prices which has occurred throughout the provinces."

In the paragraph on *Wages*, page 72, after the fourth sentence insert "This rise which might have been looked on as only temporary has proved permanent; large numbers of labourers have during the last few prosperous years become small tenants, and everywhere the farming class complains of the difficulty

in obtaining sufficient labour." ; and delete last five words of the fourth sentence.

In the paragraph on *Banks* on page 74 delete the portion of third sentence after comma ; and for the portion of the paragraph commencing with the fourth sentence to the end substitute the following :—

" A few years after this a group of societies was founded in court of wards villages in the south of the Girwan tahsil.

The organization society never flourished and has now ceased to do any work. The bank at Mataundh and another at Bilgaon had to be liquidated as they showed no trace of the co-operative spirit.

The central bank at Bargarh which dealt with a group of affiliated societies in the neighbourhood was excellently managed so long as its original founder was alive, but fell on very evil times on his death. The affiliated societies have most of them now been organised on an independent basis and are doing well ; the central society will shortly have to be liquidated.

The Girwan group really took hold and by example from them a large number of societies have been successfully founded in villages in the south of the district.

As soon as it was seen that the movement was likely to spread it became necessary to organise machinery to finance the movement, and in 1912 the Banda District Bank was formed for the double purpose of making advances to the local societies and of arranging for the inspection of their work and the proper auditing of their accounts".

On page 77 in the paragraph on *Markets* substitute " thirty-five " for " thirty " in line 1 and " 15,000 " for " 5,400 " in line 3, of the sixth sentence.

On page 79 in the paragraph on *Railways* delete the word " three " and insert " Panhai " after " Bargarh " and " Tikaria " after " Manikpur " in line 2 and delete the word " two " in line 3 of fourth sentence. In line 1 of fifth sentence after " stations " add " except the second and fourth of the first group of five are open for."

On page 80 in the portion of the paragraph on *Railways* after sixth sentence which ends with the word " developed " add the following :—



"A branch from the Khairada station on this line to Cawnpore is under construction, which will cross the Jumna in the neighbourhood of Hanpur and provide stations at Ichauli and Akona in this district."

From the eighth sentence omit the portion "another from Cawnpore to Satna or some other convenient station in that direction"; and substitute "second" for "third" and "third" for "fourth."

Omit the portion "Of these the last and the second . . . . . by the registration of traffic."

On page 81 in the paragraph on *Bungalows* omit "and a converted old police outpost at Murwal on the road to Baberu" from the third sentence; and also "while at Girwan . . . . . in the tahsil" from the fourth sentence.

On page 82 in the portion of the paragraph on *Bungalows* add "at Chauri and Ranpur and a third is under construction at Markundi—all three in the Karwi tahsil" after "bungalows" in the second line and omit the remaining portion after it with the exception of the last two sentences.

### CHAPTER III.

On page 88 substitute "next" for "last" in the first line. After the paragraph on *Census of 1901* add the following paragraph:—

"The most recent census was in 1911. A series of prosperous years marred only by the famine of 1908 had enabled the population to increase the total returns giving 675,237 souls or an increase of 7 per cent."

In the paragraph on *Towns and Villages* on page 88 substitute "1,215" for "1,193" in line 1, "1,038" for "1,032" in line 2, "141" for "126" in line 3, and "34" for "32" in line 4. In the paragraph on *Religions* on page 90, substitute "1911" for "1901" in line 1, "619,300" for "594,070", "37,068" for "36,332" in line 2, "9" for "15" and "5" for "14" in line 3. On page 92. In the paragraph on *Chamars* substitute "106,328" for "98,109" in line 1 and "18.5" for "16.5" in line 2.

In the paragraph on *Brahmans* on page 92, substitute "91,621" for "92,397" and "14·8" for "15·5" in line 1.

In the paragraph on *Rajputs* on page 92, substitute "1911" for "1901", "48,495" for "49,313" and "7·8" for "8·3" in line 1.

On page 93. In the portion of the paragraph on *Rajputs* substitute "23" for "36" in line 1 and "13,141" for "9,650" in line 2.

In the paragraph on *Bais* substitute "13,096" for "13,206" in line 2.

On page 94. In the paragraph on *Dikhts* substitute "6,844" for "7,697" in line 3.

In the paragraph on *Panwars* in line 1, page 94, substitute for the words "number 1995" the following:—  
"numbered 1995 in 1901, but only 623 in 1911; many in the latter year have obviously been enumerated in some other clan."

On page 95. In the paragraph on *Janwars* substitute "704" for "892" in line 1. In the paragraph on *Raghubansis* substitute "1,409" for "1,397" in line 2.

On page 96. In the paragraph on *Gaur* substitute "1,323" for "2,809" in line 1. In the paragraph on *Gautam* substitute "2,413" for "2,757" in the last line. In the paragraph on *Other Rajputs* substitute "1,170" for "1,377" in the first line.

In the paragraph on *Ahirs* substitute "63,220" for "59,151" and "9·6" for "9·9" in the second line.

On page 97. In the paragraph on *Koris* substitute "21,542" for "28,142" in the second line.

In the paragraph on *Kurmis* substitute "31,669" for "24,282" and "1911" for "1901" in the first line, and "5·1" for "4" in the second line.

On page 98. In the paragraph on *Kachhis* substitute "20,185" for "20,426" in the first line. In the paragraph on *Lodhis and Arakhs* substitute "16,843" for "16,076" in the third line and "21,267" for "18,909" in the last line.

On page 99. In the paragraph on *Banias* substitute "20,113" for "18,842" in the second line.

In the paragraph on *Kayasths* substitute "8,367" for "9,424" in the first line.

On page 100 substitute "2,353" for "2,385" and "2,310" for "1,949" in line 11, "8,850" for "5,707" in line 16, "466" for "222" in line 23 and "1911" for "1901" in line 24.

On page 101. In the paragraph on *Musalums* substitute "1911" for "1901" and "37,068" for "36,332" in the first line.

In the paragraph on *Shielis* substitute "11,801" for "16,880" in the first line and "31.9" for "46.4" in the second line.

In the paragraph on *Puthans* substitute "10,460" for "8,263" and "28.3" for "22.4" in the first line.

In the paragraph on *Savids* substitute "2,679" for "2,713" and "7.2" for "7.4" in the first line.

In the paragraph on *Other Musalums* substitute "246" for "264" in the first line.

In the portion of the paragraph on *Bwلمان families* on page 109, delete the last sentence but one, viz., "Ganga Parshad is the only remaining descendant of any note".

#### CHAPTER IV.

On page 123, in the paragraph on *District Staff* substitute "Jhansi" for "Allahabad" at the end of the first sentence. After the seventh sentence insert a fresh sentence, viz., "Besides these there are honorary magistrates at Hardauli and Karwi, who sit separately."

For a part of the ninth sentence commencing with "Banda" and for the whole of the tenth sentence substitute the following:—

"Cawnpore but Sessions work of this and the Hamirpur district is taken by an Additional Judge who also has civil powers as a Subordinate Judge. The remaining civil work is taken by a Munsif."

In the portion of the paragraph on *Settlement of 1905-08* on page 141 insert a fresh sentence at the end viz., "This amount has during the past few years been slightly raised by revisions under the Bundelkhand system of fluctuating assessments."

In the last sentence of the portion of the paragraph on *Police stations* on page 142 substitute "has been" for "will be" and "those" for "that", and add "and Kalinjar" after "Pangara" and "Kartal", before "Kalinjar".

In the portion of the paragraph on *Police Force* on page 143 substitute "three" for "two" in the first line. "34" for "35", "39" for "60" and "385" for "393" in the third line—"25" for "17" and "123" for "77" in the sixth line.

In the last sentence but one substitute for the portion "but 14 men.....at Rajapur" the following:—

"As has the local chowkidari force in the Karwi Notified Area both being replaced by provincial police. The two As XI Towns of Sitapur and Rajapur are now the only places maintaining their local force."

In the last line of the sentence substitute "1,307" for "1,648".

On page 146, at the end of the portion of the paragraph on *Excise*, add the following sentence: "Since 1st April 1911 there have been further changes and the district is now under the contract distillery system, the liquor being supplied from Katni."

On page 146 at the end of the paragraph on *Revenue* add the following:—

"Of recent years with a better preventive system and a fuller administrative staff a very large increase in revenue has been secured although consumption has remained practically stationary. For 1912-13 the total income was Rs. 62,924 and a considerable further increase was secured at the auction of retail licences for the succeeding year".

For the words "is that now adopted" at the end of the last sentence of the portion of the paragraph on *Hemp Drugs* on page 147 substitute the following:—

"Was subsequently adopted for some years; under the most recent arrangements however tobacco licences have been reserved to to the considerable benefit of the revenue."

For the last sentence of the paragraph on *Opium* on page 147 substitute the following:—

"Poppy used to be grown in the district under Opium department licence the average acreage being about 1,000; but of recent

years under the contraction of the department's operations cultivation here has been shut down entirely".

On page 150 in the portion of the paragraph on *Postal arrangements* substitute "were" for "are" in the last sentence but one; and insert the following sentence at the end of the paragraph:—

"In recent years the offices at Bhanuri, Chibun, Itwan, Khanna, Sardhua and Sindhan Kalan have been closed as not being required by the public demand—while additional offices have been opened at Bissenda and Markundi".

In the portion of the paragraph on *Banda municipality* on page 151 insert the following sentences at the end of the last sentence but three:—

"The whole system of taxation is now under revision as under the orders of Government control has to be abandoned. Its place will be taken by (1) a tax on land and houses, and (2) a terminal tax on a few special commodities".

In the third sentence of the paragraph on *Act XX Towns* on page 151 substitute "used to be" for "is" in line 2 and "was" for "is" in line 3, and at the end of that sentence add the following, changing *full stop* to *semicolon*:—

"Under the new Act however the chowkidari force will be maintained by Government and the whole of the assessed income will be available for local sanitary and improvement schemes".

In the portion of the paragraph on *District Board* on page 152 insert after the last sentence but two the following:—

"This Sub-Committee will shortly be raised to the status of a Sub-Board. Each tahsil has moreover a Sub-Committee which manages all local matters on behalf of the Board".

In the portion of the paragraph on *Education* on page 153 substitute "risen to 7,058" for "stood at 4,156" and "140" for "128" in the last sentence but one—and "seventy-three" for "forty" and "2,000" for "1,000" in the last sentence.

In the first line of the paragraph on *Primary schools*, page 153 substitute "49" for "38" and "85" for "87"—and also add at the end of the second sentence "and have since risen to 73". On page 155 paragraph on *Medical institutions* substitute "were" for "are" in the last sentence but two, and "was" for "is" and "has now been" for "will shortly be" in the last sentence but

one. For the last sentence substitute "there is also a R.S. Hospital at Banda".

On page 155 in the paragraph on *Cattle pounds* substitute "32" for "37" in the first line and "four" for "five" in the fourth line of the second sentence.

Delete "Pawaiya" in the second sentence and "Bhauri", "Baryari Kalan", "Chibun", "and Khandcha" in the third sentence—and insert "and" between "Palari" and "Sardha" in this sentence. Substitute "Rs. 7,953" for "Rs. 2,700" in the fourth sentence.

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Gazetteer of Banda.  
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APPENDIX.

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